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Amid Spy Scare

Police Search Files Of Bonn Lawmaker

BONN, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Police today searched the offices of a Bundestag member minutes after his immunity had been lifted at a special session of the West German Parliament.

Mr. Holtz, the 34-year-old Social Democratic member of Parliament, denied reports that he was involved in espionage, denouncing them as "evil suspicions." He said that he would cooperate fully with investigating authorities in an effort to clear his name.

The Bundestag, called back yesterday from its summer recess for the unprecedented meeting, voted unanimously to strip Mr. Holtz of his immunity so that his office on the 28th floor of the Bundestag office building could be searched. Mr. Holtz, too, raised his hand high to approve the resolution of the Immunity Committee.

It took only five minutes for the Bundestag to act in what was shaping up as the biggest political scandal in Bonn since an East German spy was found in the office of former Chancellor Willy Brandt four years ago, prompting Mr. Brandt to resign.

Other Suspects
The Bundestag lifted Mr. Holtz's immunity at the request of the Federal Prosecutor's Office, which was said to be on the trail of other suspects as well. It said only that "some" persons were being investigated.

Government spokesman Armin Gruenewald told reporters today that the investigations of the prosecutor general are based on information relayed by U.S. intelligence agencies to Bonn.

The defection late last month of Ion Pacepa, 50, who apparently was prominent in the Romanian security apparatus and who was a close friend of President Nicolae Ceausescu, started a hunt for spies in West Germany.

Gen. Pacepa turned himself in to the CIA while on a government trip to West Germany and was flown to the United States.

250,000 Are Expected

Anti-Terror Police Ready For Pope's Outdoor Mass

ROME, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Police today organized anti-terrorist measures for Sunday's inaugural solemn mass to be celebrated by Pope John Paul I in St. Peter's Square before an expected 250,000 persons, including heads of state.

Italian security experts and Vatican's security squads checked the vast square in front of St. Peter's Basilica for possible danger spots and some officials said that 7,000 agents and sharpshooters were being mobilized from Italy's police and armed forces and the Vatican's corps.

Pope John Paul, 65, elected last Saturday in the century's shortest conclave to succeed Pope Paul VI, will inaugurate his pontificate in an austere, open-air mass Sunday afternoon.

Plans announced for the inauguration made no reference to a coronation rite during the ceremony. Vatican sources have said that the pontiff was reluctant to go through with the traditional investiture rite of receiving the pontifical tiara, or triple crown.

Protest Planned

Italian police said that they were concerned about protest demonstrations planned by leftist groups against some of the inauguration's more controversial guests, such as Argentine President Jorge Videla.

Agents were stationed outside an elegant, downtown hotel where Gen. Videla is booked after a leftist group condemned him as an "executioner" and "bambino."

Vice President Mondale, at the head of the U.S. delegation, will be under surveillance, as will President Elias Sarkis of Lebanon, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, King Juan Carlos of Spain and King Baudouin of Belgium.

In the Vatican's palatial Hall of Blessing, the pontiff today joked his way through his first encounter with journalists and gently scolded them for speculating on the political machinations of the secret conclave of cardinals.

"I was amused, before the conclave, reading articles in several newspapers written with good intentions, but amusing nonetheless," he said, nervously trying to center an ill-fitting white skullcap on his head.

"There were no factions. There was nothing like that at all, I assure you," he told about a thousand journalists.

The pope then told an anecdote about an Italian editor during the French-Prussian War.

Mr. Holtz said that he was innocent, and Bundestag Speaker Karl Karstens, a member of the Christian Democrats, told the Parliament that the lifting of a member's immunity does not imply guilt but merely allows an investigation.

Mr. Holtz, considered a member of the Social Democratic left wing, is a historian and chairman of the Bundestag Committee for Economic Cooperation, which deals with relations with developing nations.

"I have done and am doing my duty as a member of Parliament," he said in a statement before the session began. "I have committed no act, have done nothing at all that could justify the suspicion of espionage or any illegal action."

Defamation Charged
The Social Democrats accused opponents of the government of using the Romanian's defection for an organized campaign of defamation to win votes in coming state elections.

"A particularly questionable aspect of the campaign directed against the Social Democratic Party is the attempt to use the American government in these machinations. This is being done by claiming that the Romanian defector gave the Americans papers or information that could cast doubt on the reliability and faithfulness to the alliance of the German social democracy," the party's parliamentary bloc said in a statement.

Mr. Brandt, the party chairman, had asked the U.S. Embassy for an official statement on this, according to the remarks.

The West German newspaper Die Welt said yesterday that Gen. Pacepa gave the Americans a confidential plan of Egon Bahr, the party's general manager, under which West Germany would lead NATO in return for a Soviet non-aggression guarantee in a first step toward the reunification of Germany.

The West German television network reported that 12 Romanian secret police and Interior Ministry officials have been arrested since the defection of Gen. Pacepa.



Uwe Holtz (left foreground), a member of the West German Parliament who is being investigated for possible involvement in Communist espionage, voted with other deputies yesterday to lift his parliamentary immunity, permitting a police search of his offices. Egon Bahr (foreground right), business manager of the ruling Social Democratic Party, also was reported to have been named as a possible participant in the case, which stemmed from the recent defection of a Romanian official.

In Support of Mutual U.S. Defense Pact

Israel Officials Surprised by Begin Views

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Israeli officials appeared surprised today at a statement made by Prime Minister Menachem Begin yesterday that he would favor a mutual defense treaty with the United States if the possibility arises during his term in office.

The officials made it clear that the surprise was not in the concept of such a treaty but in Mr. Begin's reference to it within the context of the forthcoming summit talks at Camp David in the United States. The talks are to begin next week.

"There's always been talk of this sort of thing, but the working out of this has not gone very far," an official said.

Although the concept of an Israeli-U.S. defense pact has been brought up for years in Israel, diplomatic sources said it never formally was discussed by the Israelis because "they are more interested in defending themselves."

Mr. Begin made it clear yesterday that he was not seeking an alliance that would provide for the deployment of U.S. forces to defend Israel.

"We shall not accept any troops in Judea or Samaria, neither American nor United Nations, because we don't want foreign soldiers to defend our people. We shall defend our people ourselves," he said.

And the agreement must be mutual. It is in the interest of the United States to have Israel as an ally in the Middle East, and Israel is a faithful ally of the free world. It is in our interest to help the free world defend itself."

A close associate of Mr. Begin said the prime minister was not proposing a pact but stating that Israel would respond to a U.S. proposal.

Softening Seen
JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Mr. Begin's expression of support for a mutual defense treaty with the United States may signal a softening of the Israeli stance in the Camp David summit, political sources said today. But they added that such a defense pact can only supplement and not replace adequate safeguards for Israel in an eventual Middle East peace.

7 Arabs Arrested
TEL AVIV, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Authorities announced today the capture of seven suspected Arab guerrillas who, they said, had planned to plant explosives aboard a Jerusalem commuter bus last week.

The group belonged to the el-Fatah guerrilla organization and is accused of carrying out four sabotage attempts, mostly unsuccessful, since December in Jerusalem and in the neighboring West Bank town of Ramallah.

Its members banded over to their captors two primed explosive packages they had intended to plant on a bus last Saturday, an announcement said. They also were reported to have had a large cache of weapons and explosives.

Israeli Aid Request
JERUSALEM, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Israel submitted to the United States today a \$2.4 billion aid request for fiscal 1979, including \$1.5 billion in military assistance.

A senior treasury official handed the itemized document to the U.S. charge d'affaires, Samuel Hart, and government sources said that Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich will take it up with U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal later this month.

The Israeli aid request matches the current level of U.S. financial support for the Jewish state. Reports from Washington say that the Carter administration is seeking to trim it by \$500 million.

Syrian-Soviet Talks End
MOSCOW, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam today concluded three days of Middle East talks here with Premier Alexei Kosygin and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Tass quoted him as terming the talks "useful" and as denouncing the forthcoming Camp David summit.

The rightist Phalangist Radio said that Syrian troops had been reinforced in the eastern Bekaa Valley, and that Syrian forces had moved into Rayak air base in the northern part of the valley with Soviet-made, SAM-6 surface-to-air missiles.

The rightist French-language daily Le Reveil asserted today that Israel had threatened to invade southern Lebanon again unless UN forces in the area took over "positions the Palestinians reoccupied" after Israel's withdrawal, which occurred three months after the Israeli invasion of the south last March. The UN information office in Beirut had no comment.

Syrians, Palestinians Said On Raid Alert in Lebanon
BEIRUT, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Syrian and Palestinian forces have been put on full alert in anticipation of a joint attack against them by Israel and rightist Lebanese militiamen, a senior Palestinian source said today.

The assertion came amid mounting tension between Israel and Syria before next week's scheduled summit conference of Israel, Egypt and the United States at Camp David.

Israel has held out the possibility of intervention in Lebanon if Syrian forces overrun Christian militiamen holding out in the south. The Israelis have publicly foreseen a possible "massacre."

Commenting on a leftist newspaper report that Syrian and Palestinian forces had been placed on alert, a senior Palestinian source confirmed the alert, adding: "This is not an extraordinary move in the current circumstances. We have information from foreign sources and high-ranking Arab diplomatic sources that Israel will try, in coordination with the Phalangists and Chamounists, to launch a big attack against Syrian and Palestinian forces. So our military people are on the ready, day and night."

The source said he understood that the rightist leader Camille Chamoun recently visited Israel in secrecy to coordinate joint Israeli-Christian action.

Two Israeli jets flew over Beirut at 3:05 p.m. today, cracked sonic booms and flew back toward Israel. It was the second time in three days that Israeli jet fighters had intentionally broken the sound barrier over the jittery Lebanese capital.

The pro-Syrian daily As Safir reported that Israeli Chief of Staff Gen. Rafael Eytan toured southern Lebanon and the occupied Golan Heights of Syria yesterday. It attached significance to reports that he had intended to plant on a bus last Saturday, an announcement said. They also were reported to have had a large cache of weapons and explosives.

Nixon Still Sets Australia Visit
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Sept. 1 (AP) — Despite Australia's advice that a visit would be "inopportune," former President Richard Nixon reportedly is planning to stop there anyway on his forthcoming world trip.

Senior Australian government sources said yesterday that Mr. Nixon had been denied a request to make an official visit to Australia next month and meet with Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

But Col. Jack Brennan, Mr. Nixon's aide, was quoted in today's editions of the San Diego Union as saying that Mr. Nixon has heard from Australian citizens in recent years asking him to visit and that he will make the trip.

Singapore, in Midst of Affluence, Worries About 'Going Soft'
By Jay Mathews

SINGAPORE (WP) — In this city-state built by monumental risk-takers, children are no longer allowed to skateboard in the streets and Boy Scouts interested in night hikes must settle for walking blindfolded at 4 p.m.

Industrious Singapore, once referred to as the "rugged society," seems to be going a bit soft.

With the highest per capita income in Asia outside Japan, with affluent parents having fewer children but higher hopes and greater fears for them, hard jobs and dangerous sports may be losing out.

"What I'm afraid of is the hard competition coming from places like South Korea and Taiwan," said Finance Minister Hon Sui Sen. "Many people are no longer taking the harder jobs and the high risks."

Small Clouds
Still, with an economy that has become the centerpiece of rapidly developing Southeast Asia, such fears present little more than small clouds on a far horizon. Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, one of the most cautious men in Asia, succumbed recently to what for him was almost euphoria by pronouncing the outlook for the next five years "more than favorable."

The island's economic growth rate has been about 8 percent lately. Per capita income is nearly \$3,000, a five-fold increase since 1960. Bitter memories of the 1965 breakaway from the Federation of Malaysia and fears that the predominantly Chinese population of 2.2 million would be attacked by more powerful Malay neighbors seem to have faded.

"We are the owners of this new Singapore," Mr. Lee said in a national-day message in mid-August, "something we never were 20 years ago. Then we were squatters, nearly all of us."

The key to most of the progress is Mr. Lee himself. An extraordinarily adept politician, he came to power in 1959 on what appeared to be a socialist platform, then proceeded to turn Singapore into a monument to hard work and capitalism. Since 1968, his People's Action Party has captured every single seat in the Singapore Parliament in three separate general elections. Communists and leftist sympathizers are routinely jailed, then released after confessing their sins and promising to reform.

Mr. Lee will be 56 on his next birthday, Sept. 16. He stays healthy by pursuing an addiction to golf. He seems to have lost of time to plan for the future, but he prefers to fret often in public about what will come after him and his generation.

"The task now is to insure continuity," he said in the mid-August address. "Able men and women, however intelligent, well-educated and gifted, have to be tested, trained and tempered in the hard schools of experience." Too many of the brightest students have chosen careers in engineering and medicine, he said. "Too few took up other disciplines like economics, management, the humanities, law and other professions" needed in running a government, said Mr. Lee, himself a lawyer. He indicated that he plans to change this.

The need to divine Singapore's future has led Mr. Lee into the ticklish area of language reform. Acknowledging Singapore's past as a British colony and its future economic dependence on trade with the English-speaking world, the prime minister has endorsed English as the national language and switched what was the leading Chinese university to instruction in English.

In the meantime, he has launched an energetic campaign to have Chinese parents and television producers curtail use of the South Chinese dialects commonly spoken here. Instead he wants all Chinese, particularly children, to practice the northern dialect known as Mandarin, which is now the national language of both China and Taiwan.

Universal Dialect
Chinese Singaporeans must learn Chinese to preserve their cultural roots, Mr. Lee says. And the Chinese they use should be a universal dialect so that all the different dialect groups in Singapore can communicate with each other and with the 900 million people of China. "If I had listened to my grandmother and continued in a Chinese school, I would have saved myself thousands of hours poring over my Mandarin and my Hokkien," Mr. Lee said during a television appearance in which he recalled his struggles with Chinese at the beginnings of his political career. "But I went along with my mother. I was sent to an English school."

"When I went down and campaigned in 1961 in Hong Lim, I had to speak Hokkien [the principal southern Chinese dialect here] because the majority of them were adult Hokkians. And the children laughed at me. They thought it was very funny. And it was, probably." Malays, who make up 14 percent of the population, and Indians, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

The government's goal is to impress both Singapore's youth and the rest of the world with the image of a small but feisty nation, looking for more frontiers to conquer.

Lee Kuan Yew

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Army Controls Rebels' Town In Nicaragua

MATAGALPA, Nicaragua, Sept. 1 (AP) — National guard troops tore aside makeshift barricades today and took control of the city, hold five days by youthful rebels whose bloody resistance had become a symbol of the uprising against President Anastasio Somoza.

Dr. Cesar Amador Kuhl, a surgeon working with the Red Cross, said that 50 persons had died in the fighting since it began late last week, including an undetermined number killed in the final push by the national guard. He said that more than 200 were wounded.

Norman Wolfson, Gen. Somoza's public relations adviser from New York, said that the president told him nine soldiers were injured and one was killed yesterday. He said he had no information on other casualties.

Hundreds of civilians fled the town yesterday morning under a cease-fire negotiated between the rebels and the national guard. Many of the evacuees carried white flags.

Rebels Withdraw
Red Cross workers said that the rebels had withdrawn during the night and that the national guard was in total control.

Most of the barricades, thrown together with sandbags and rocks, had been torn down, a Red Cross spokesman said.

About 3 a.m. most of the firing stopped and the guard went in with jeeps, armored cars and a front-end loader and began tearing down the barricades," a Red Cross volunteer said.

An armored car equipped with a 40mm cannon fired repeatedly during the night to dislodge the rebels, a Red Cross worker said.

Witnesses said that many of the rebels — large numbers of them teen-agers armed with pistols, rifles and shotguns — had fled into the hills surrounding the city of 40,000, which is 100 miles north of the capital, Managua. Intermittent firing was heard in the hills at mid-morning.

Later today, the armored car was parked at a crossroad. Other armored vehicles prowled different sectors of the city while troops patrolled the streets.

Strike Continues
Anti-government violence had been reported elsewhere in Nicaragua late Thursday, but there were no reports of new fighting in the provinces today. Many shops and businesses continued to observe a general strike called to press demands for Gen. Somoza's resignation.

Many residents of Matagalpa had stayed in their homes since the start of the fighting. Today, some trudged through the streets, strewn with broken glass, carrying bundles of personal belongings and waving white flags.

The Red Cross in Managua sent five ambulances to get the wounded, along with seven larger vehicles to transport evacuees, said Guillermo Balboa, director of the Red Cross office in the capital.

The national guard, which serves as Nicaragua's 7,500-man army and police force, began their assault Thursday to try to take a national guard garrison that had been held

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More Than Saudi Arabia's

Mexico Says Oil Reserves Might Be World's Largest

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1 (AP) — President Jose Lopez Portillo said today that Mexico's petroleum and natural gas reserves have a potential of 300 billion barrels, which would give the country the world's largest energy reserve, even bigger than that of Saudi Arabia.

Speaking to Congress, Mr. Lopez Portillo said proven reserves stand at 20 billion barrels while the probable amount is calculated at 37 billion barrels and the potential is six times that. Saudi Arabia had been considered the world leader in reserves with an estimated 170 billion barrels.

Authorities here said Pemex, Mexico's state petroleum monopoly, has for years been very conservative in evaluating reserves. Early last year it announced 17 billion barrels in proven reserves at a time foreign industry experts said the figure was closer to 100 billion barrels, based on drilling and topographical studies.

Mr. Lopez Portillo said that nearly 7,000 square miles along Mexico's coasts and 10 times that offshore are potentially rich in crude oil and natural gas.

U.S. government energy planners have long considered Mexico as a future abundant source of petroleum and natural gas.

Plans by Mexico to sell large quantities of natural gas to the United States have been stalled by failure of U.S. Congress to agree on President Carter's energy bill.

Mexico contracted in principle to sell six American companies about 2 billion cubic feet of natural gas initially to six southwestern states, then follow with sales to California. The Department of Energy refused to approve Mexico's price of \$2.60 per thousand cubic feet because it was higher than the \$2.16 charged by Canada.

Mr. Lopez Portillo said Mexico will use the gas earmarked for the United States domestically in place of crude oil, which it is exporting.

But the president said Mexico will supplement petroleum and natural gas energy with development of hydroelectric, geothermal, nuclear and solar resources as well as coal.

He said Mexico will pay special attention to relations with its neighboring countries and will "ask only what we offer: solidarity and respect."

The president said the economic crisis that has plagued Mexico for many decades is ending and a 5 percent growth rate is on the horizon.

Amid Talk of Smith-Nkomo Deal

Rhodesia Rebels Meet Backers

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 1 (AP) — Guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe were meeting here today with the five black presidents who are their chief supporters after a report yesterday that Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith had met recently with Mr. Nkomo and agreed that he should head Rhodesia's transition government.

The host at the meeting, President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, met yesterday in Nairobi with Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations; British Foreign Secretary David Owen, and other foreign leaders concerned with getting Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe to meet with the four leaders of Rhodesia's biracial transition government.

All were in Nairobi for the funeral of President Jomo Kenyatta.

The other "front-line" presidents supporting Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe in the struggle against white rule in Rhodesia are Agostinho Neto of Angola, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Seretse Khama of Botswana and Samora Machel of Mozambique.

A spokesman for Mr. Smith denied a report from spokesmen for two of the black leaders in the transition government — the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Bishop Abel Muzorewa — that Mr. Smith met with Mr. Nkomo in Lusaka on Aug. 14 and agreed to make him chairman of Rhodesia's Executive Council until elections are held if he and Mr. Mugabe agree to a truce in their six-year-old guerrilla war.

In London, senior diplomats said that U.S. and British authorities have known for months that Mr. Smith had been trying secretly to reach a deal with Mr. Nkomo, and so break his alliance with the more radical Mr. Mugabe.

The diplomats also said that Washington and London knew about moves to set up talks in mid-August between Mr. Smith and Mr.



Joshua Nkomo

Nkomo in Lusaka, with outside conciliators attending.

But the informants, who declined to be identified, insisted that they have had no firm account of whether Mr. Smith himself, or a special envoy, attended, or whether the meeting actually took place.

"On the basis of Nkomo's public statement that he expects to be in Salisbury within a month, and that there will be no election in Rhodesia this year, we are sure there have been exchanges and some precise preparations," a source said.

Divided Opinion

Mr. Nkomo is considered more moderate than Mr. Mugabe and appears to have more Western support. Both have indicated their willingness to attend a conference with Mr. Smith and his black associates, Mr. Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, the fourth member of the transition government, favor such a meeting, but Mr. Sithole and Mr. Mugabe oppose it.

The transition government was

formed in March to arrange for elections by the end of the year to replace white rule in Rhodesia with black majority rule. Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, refused to join in the agreement, calling it a sellout, and vowed to continue their war from their bases in Zambia and Mozambique.

Smith Blasts West

SALISBURY, Sept. 1 (UPI) — In a defiant speech, Mr. Smith today accused the United States and Britain of having joined the Soviet Union and Cuba to wreck his internal majority rule settlement scheme.

He accused the two Western powers of having acted with "deceit and treachery" by repeatedly renegeing on promises to lift trade sanctions and confer diplomatic recognition.

"Our principle problem has been that the British and American governments have gone out of their way to undermine our plan and at the same time have given assistance and encouragement to our opponents — the terrorists," Mr. Smith said.

5 U.S. Sergeants Face Trials in Recruit Beating

FORT DIX, N.J., Sept. 1 (UPI) — Five Army drill sergeants at Fort Dix face military trial on charges of beating or mistreating 22 recruits. An Army spokesman said yesterday.

The Army has filed charges against Staff Sgts. Robert Collins, 26, of Pomona, Mo.; Ricky Cordova, 25, of Santa Rosa, Calif.; Eduardo Frontado-Ponce, 33, of Sayoy, Puerto Rico; James Hannigan, 28, of Philadelphia, and Stephen Manthe, 24, of Shawnee Mission, Kan. The dates for the court-martial have not been set.

An Army spokesman said that the men were accused of beating, mistreating or threatening 22 trainees between July 20 and 31. Some of the trainees were treated at a clinic, but none was hospitalized.

The complaint said that a recruit was hit in the face and groin and struck on the buttocks with a flag-staff, another was forced to smoke a cigarette while his face was covered with a steel helmet, one was made to breathe smelling salts and others had their heads banged against walls.

French Wages Rise 5%

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ) — French hourly wages increased by 5 percent during the second quarter, bringing the rise for the first six months to 7.2 percent, the Labor Ministry reported today. The 5-percent rise compares with a 2.5-percent increase in the first quarter and a 3.3-percent rise a year earlier.



Matagalpa students protesting the Somoza regime fired shots at members of the national guard.

Army Takes Nicaraguan Rebel Town

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by the rebels. The insurgents at first repelled the guardsmen.

Clashes or bombings were reported Thursday in the towns of Esteli, Jinotepa, Diriamba and Leon.

In Esteli, 80 miles north of Managua, the Red Cross reported heavy gunfire. "There's intense shooting near the Red Cross building right now," said a Red Cross official by telephone. He said that townspeople had dug ditches across the street to prevent the passage of national guard troops. All businesses were closed during the day, he said.

In Jinotepa, 35 miles south of the capital, Red Cross spokesman Alvaro Flores reported: "There have been many bomb blasts tonight, but no shooting clashes." He said

national guard patrols were in the streets.

Bombings also were reported in Diriamba, about five miles north of Jinotepa, and in Leon, 60 miles west of Managua. A Red Cross man in Leon said there was also sporadic shooting there, and some streets were barricaded with overturned cars.

Businessmen opposed to the Somoza regime accuse it of mismanaging the economy, of monopolizing much of the country's industry and business and of

widespread corruption. They say that the longer Gen. Somoza remains in power, the more people will turn to the leftist guerrillas who launched the current campaign with a two-day occupation of the National Palace last week.

Other foes of the dictator claim he has allowed the national guard to brutalize the population, a charge he denies. The leftist guerrillas, who favor establishment of a socialist system here, say that Gen. Somoza has allowed exploitation of the masses.

Kenya's Interim Leader Orders Tight Security

NAIROBI, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Acknowledging that Kenya faces a troublesome transition following the death of Jomo Kenyatta, President Daniel Arap Moi today ordered the country's security forces to crush any threat to domestic peace, spelled out internal and economic policies, and quickly set a date for nomination of Mr. Kenyatta's full-fledged successor.

Strongly indicating that Mr. Arap Moi would be that successor as Kenya's second president, the Cabinet issued a statement expressing "our total confidence and loyalty" in and to him.

Mr. Arap Moi waited 24 hours after Mr. Kenyatta's state funeral to issue a statement to the nation, for the first time spilling out in depth the country's future course.

His main points were:

• Kenya's only party, the Kenya African National Union (KANU), will hold a special meeting on Oct. 6 to pick Mr. Kenyatta's successor.

• He praised the Kenyan people for their "calm and sobriety" since Mr. Kenyatta's death on Aug. 22, but warned that the next 80 days would be fraught with danger.

The statement and the fact that KANU was called into session as soon as Oct. 6 were seen as strong indications that Mr. Arap Moi would be nominated for the presidency, thus avoiding a protracted succession battle.

A Directory of First Names

An Artful Dodge in Cairo: Get a Phone Book Listing

CAIRO, Sept. 1 (NYT) — When the Egyptian government started distributing the 1977 Cairo telephone directory this summer, a recently married bureaucrat was gleefully confident that his former lady friends would never find him in the three-inch-thick volume.

The reason: he had his telephone listing changed from his well-known second name to his little-used first name, Mohammed. The Cairo telephone directory lists subscribers alphabetically by first names, and there are more than 18,000 Mohammeds in the book.

Not only would the girlfriends have to know his first name, but also his second, third and fourth names if they tried to find his new telephone number. He had told them only his second and fourth names.

The 1977 directory, which is now available to most government offices, many business firms and some influential individuals, contains 1,406 pages and roughly 118,000 telephone numbers. But many Cairo residents say they never use it. Instead, they carry tiny, leather-bound booklets in their wallets listing the numbers of their friends and business acquaintances.

"Everyone Is Happy"

The bureaucrat who succeeded in obfuscating his listing explained it this way: "I have a new wife since the last directory came out in 1972. You will understand that there are certain people I used to associate with who should not call me now. I have the influence to keep my name out of the new directory, but then I would have to explain to my wife why we are not in the directory. This way everyone is happy."

Picking up the telephone directory, he thumbed through the 226 pages of Mohammeds until he came to his listing. "See," he cried. "They will never find me."

The Mohammed listings start with a man whose first two names are Mohammed Youssef. His number is followed by those of 400 men whose first two names are Mohammed Abu, listed in alphabetical order according to their third and fourth names. The Mohammed Abus are followed by about 250 Mohammed Ibrahimis. (The first letter in the Arabic alphabet is *alef*, which is transliterated in English as a, i or u.)

A Cairo accountant also knows that most of his acquaintances will

never find his number in the telephone directory. He lives in the apartment where his father lived for decades. Even though the father has been dead for 10 years, the telephone is still listed in the deceased man's names — all four of them.

"Most of my friends now never know my father, let alone all of his names," the accountant said. "I could tell them his name so they could find my number in the directory, but if I do that I might as well give them the number."

Second Directory

Cairo residents say they do, however, use the slimmer second volume of the directory which lists major government offices, doctors and business firms, if they are able to get it.

Cairo, a city of 8 million people, has about 375,000 telephones. The number of Cairo directories being printed — or why the 1977 directory did not appear until 1978 — is a mystery. The telephone authority, stung by criticism of an outdated telephone system that can make getting a dial tone a two-hour task, has ordered its staffers not to talk to any reporters.

Ten years ago, a Cairo photographer moved to a new apartment and took his telephone with him. His name and number are in the 1972 and 1977 directories but the address has never been changed, despite his repeated efforts.

"They tell me it is impossible to change it," he sighed. "But for 10 years they have managed to send the bill to the right address."

N.Y. Talks Off In Paper Strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (NYT) — Negotiations to settle New York's three-week newspaper strike were broken off abruptly last night, with the publishers and the pressmen angrily blaming each other for the stalemate.

The spokesman for the publishers, Rupert Murdoch, said that a contract proposal put forward by the pressmen Wednesday was "derisory," demanding higher pay, more jobs and shorter hours without providing any of the manpower cuts that the publishers say they must have.

Carter, Cutting Holiday, Begins Gas Bill Campaign

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 — President Carter warned yesterday that failure of the Senate to pass the natural-gas bill would be "devastating" for the value of the dollar, inflation and the U.S. image in the world.

Returning early from his Western vacation to lobby for the bill, Mr. Carter made his appeal to governors and business executives in special White House meetings — the opening round in a campaign that could be the biggest administration political effort since ratification of the Panama Canal treaty.

The compromise gas legislation, which would remove U.S. price controls on new natural gas by 1985, is the core of Mr. Carter's energy conservation program.

"If Congress should reject this legislation it would deal a devastating blow to U.S. prestige," Mr. Carter told 100 business executives and Senate staff aides in the White House East Room.

Administration officials said in this connection that the dollar is falling in relation to other currencies partially because of worldwide uncertainty about U.S. energy poli-

cy. They said that passage of the bill would reassure foreign merchants and bankers, and thus help the dollar improve against the Japanese yen, the Swiss franc and the West German mark.

World Is Watching

"The entire world is looking to see if we have the national will to deal with energy shortages," the president told 11 governors in a separate meeting.

Despite the president's personal intervention, and a lobbying campaign by his chief officials, the bill's fate is in doubt as a result of the opposition from an unlikely coalition of Senate liberals and conservatives. They want to strip the bill of its pricing aspect, leaving only a provision that would give Mr. Carter power to allocate gas supplies in emergencies.

If this effort to send the bill back to the Senate Energy Committee for rewriting fails, the opponents may resort to a filibuster.

Because the congressional session is nearing an end, a vote to send the bill back to committee would kill it, according to Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va.

© Los Angeles Times

Singapore Is Prospering, Has Fears of 'Going Soft'

(Continued from Page 1)

who make up 7 percent, must also learn their own languages, Mr. Lee says. But all Singaporeans must learn English to unite the city and insure its access to the high-technology West.

Singapore has achieved prosperity as an ultra-efficient manufacturing, trade and banking center located conveniently near the major sea route between Asia and Europe. Its textile, shoe, plastics and ship-building industries will continue, but leaders like Finance Minister Hon. Lim Joo Koo about what new trade protection rules in the West and competition from Taiwan and South Korea will do to the island's traditional money-makers.

Taking advantage of Singapore's highly trained work staff and its fiercely competitive university system, "we want to concentrate on the knowledge part of industry, such as research and development, growth of quality crystals, microprocessing and computer design," Mr. Hoon said.

Limits Ignored

Singapore has excelled by learning to ignore the limits of its tiny population, it misuses 227 square miles of territory and its vulnerability. This has led Mr. Lee and his closest adviser, Foreign Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, to assume a well-publicized role as the conservative conscience of the nonaligned nations.

Mr. Rajaratnam stood up at the July nonaligned ministerial meeting in Belgrade, for instance, to throw cold water on another lengthy discussion of how to get more aid from the West.

"We have become so used to putting the blame for our difficulties on others that we have lost the capacity to take a hard look at our own shortcomings," he said. "All we can hope for is occasional acts of charity, but no rich nation I know is prepared to undergo great distress and sacrifices to help the poor, no more than poor nations are willing to make sacrifices on behalf of nations poorer than themselves."

The government's goal is to impress both Singapore's youth and the rest of the world with the image of a small but feisty nation, looking for more frontiers to conquer. Government leaders here were pleased when profit-rich Singapore Airlines won worldwide focus with its \$1-billion purchase of 19 Boeing jetliners earlier this year. Now they have secured landing rights next year in Los Angeles, and the jets scattered about Singapore's barge, ultramodern airport have been painted with the slogan, "California, Here We Come."

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News Analysis

Russia Shrugs at Threat Of U.S. Trade Embargo

By Craig Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — While the Carter administration agonizes over the problem of whether sales of U.S. oil-drilling technology to the Soviet Union will compromise U.S. national security, the Russians are acting as though they could not care less if they get the equipment.

The political issue is whether, as some of the president's advisers argue, trade can be used as a weapon to make the Soviet Union modify its behavior in other areas — to ease its crackdown on dissidents, for example.

The answer given by Soviet commentators is a resounding "no."

"This is a policy of pinpricks," an article in *Sovetskaya Rossiya* recently observed, "and it cannot produce the results for which certain political figures in Washington hope."

Sovetskaya Rossiya is the organ of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and the Supreme Soviet.

It is published six times a week.

Past experience here is that the leverage of U.S. trade, or of individual U.S. companies, on Soviet political actions is small.

Unwelcome Combination

Most U.S. businessmen in Moscow have supported the Soviet view that business should not be confused with politics.

Most of them have stuck by that position even after Francis Crawford, Co. was arrested in June in retaliation for the jailing of two accused Soviet spies in New Jersey.

Mr. Crawford and the two Russians are free awaiting trial.

The center of the trade dispute in Washington is the proposed sale of a \$144 million plant to the Soviet Union to produce hard-metal oil drill bits, which it needs to exploit reserves of petroleum in Siberia.

Dresser Industries of Dallas received an export license after the deal was reached in June, and both the State and Commerce departments have approved the deal.

But after the Soviet Union put prominent Soviet dissidents on trial this summer, President Carter decided to demonstrate official displeasure by stopping high-level political visits to Moscow and by reviewing trade relations.

He canceled the sale of a Sperry-Rand computer to Tass, but after a review he let the oil-bit deal go through.

Protests from such influential congressional figures as Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and studies made under the auspices of the Defense Department have put the contract in doubt again. Aides of the president's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, have argued that the Russians could use the technology to produce oil in strategically significant quantities, and the U.S. Army has argued that tungsten-carbide know-how could be turned to making armor-piercing shells.

Sen. Jackson co-sponsored an amendment to the Trade Act of 1974, which made improved U.S. trade and credit terms to the Soviet Union conditional upon a liberalization of Soviet emigration policies. The aim then was to pressure the Russians into letting more Jews emigrate to Israel.

The result was that the Soviet Union canceled the 1972 trade agreement with Washington. It reduced emigration of Soviet Jews

from 35,000 in 1973 to 13,459 in 1975. Possibly 22,000 will be allowed to leave this year.

In the interim, U.S.-Soviet trade has stagnated, except for agricultural exports of U.S. wheat, soybeans, and feed grains. Last year the United States sold only about \$300 million of sophisticated industrial technology to the Soviet Union, and in the first five months of this year it has sold only \$228.6 million worth.

"The U.S.S.R. has in recent years been successfully developing business relations with such Western countries as West Germany, France, Italy, Japan and others," *Sovetskaya Rossiya* wrote. "The United States is not among them."

Oil-drilling technology is apparently best developed in the United States.

But one oil executive here said: "The Soviets have their own hard-metal technology — they can make the drill bits themselves if they have to."

The administration's attempt to get the West European allies to agree not to sell a computer to Tass met with something less than success. "In case of need," said Anatoly Kovalev, a deputy foreign minister, "we can find other partners who are reliable enough."

The Soviet government seems to be confident that it can exploit the diversity of interests and the competition inherent in capitalism to its own advantage in other ways.

After Mr. Crawford was brutally hauled out of his car and taken to prison, the company withdrew from all its projects under way here pending Mr. Crawford's release and asked 21 other firms doing business here for support. But no other company has followed suit.

Armand Hammer, chief of Occidental Petroleum Corp., arrived in the Soviet Union last week to inaugurate a fertilizer terminal in Odesa, and the Soviet news media pointedly gave wide coverage to his visit and his pleas for increased Soviet-U.S. trade.

So far, the Russians seem to treat the U.S. trade threat with contempt. The United States probably could make the threat credible by cutting off trade in grain, which has amounted to more than \$1 billion so far this year, but the countries have a five-year agreement on grain trade, and U.S. farmers would hardly be pleased with the surplus that such an embargo would produce.

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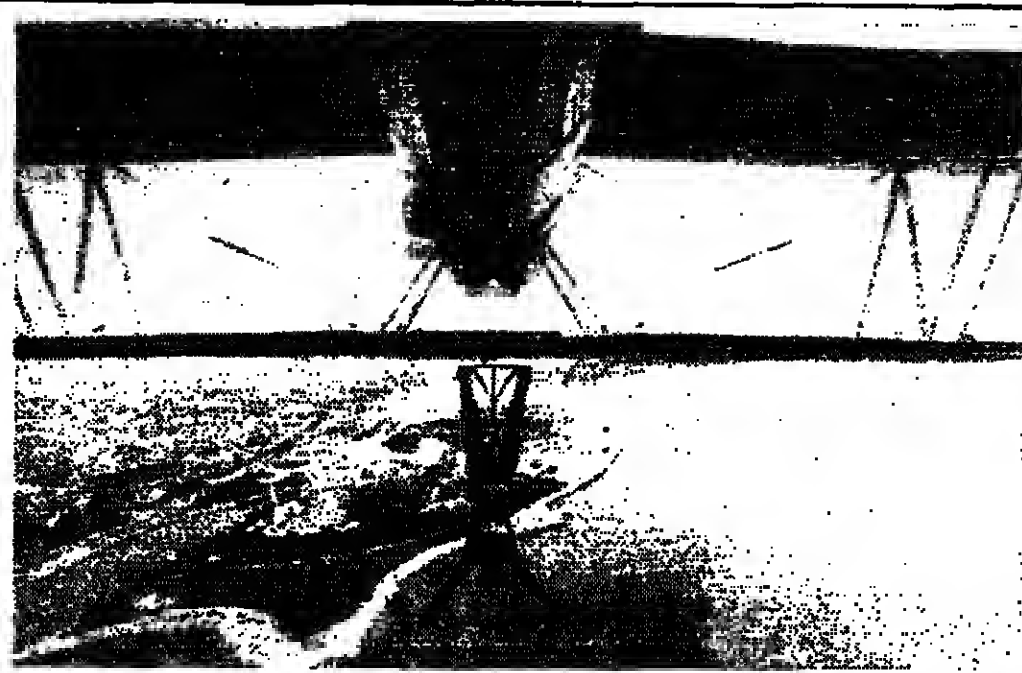
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WING-WALKING — Bob Oates reaches for the sky, so to speak, over the Toronto waterfront during practice for his wing-walking daredevil act at an air show this weekend. Plane flew upside down while pilot Joe Hughes triggered a remote-control camera on the tail.

Swim-In Set For Cleansed Potomac River

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (AP) — The Potomac River, which former President Lyndon B. Johnson promised would be clean enough for swimming by 1975, is now safe for bathers, an official said.

To dramatize his conclusion, the official, Paul Eastman, is helping to organize a Labor Day swim-in in the Potomac at the mouth of Rock Creek.

Mr. Eastman is director of the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin, an educational planning and research body created by the District of Columbia and states sharing the Potomac watershed — Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Eastman said that upgraded sewage treatment and other cleanup actions have finally made the river safe for swimmers. The Potomac had been called a running sewer.

However, the chief of Washington's water quality office, John Brink, disagreed with Mr. Eastman. "I would recommend against the swim-in. I would say that right now, you can't depend on the quality of the river," Mr. Brink said.

Specifically excluding China, Mr. Doop said that Vietnam intended to work toward better relations with most nations.

In order of decreasing importance, he listed them as Laos, the Soviet Union "and other fraternal socialist countries," Southeast Asia.

Hua Returns To China After 3-Nation Tour

HONG KONG, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng returned home today after a 17-day tour of the three nations most directly exposed to Soviet influence-seeking in Europe and Asia.

The Chinese news agency said that Mr. Hua's plane landed at Urumchi, capital of the Sinkiang Uighur region in northwest China, with the premier bringing back "the profound friendship of the peoples" of Romania, Yugoslavia and Iran.

Mr. Hua left Tehran after an elaborate ceremony at Mehrabad Airport.

"The visit to your country has been very fruitful," Mr. Hua said in a message to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, "and I am confident that the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries will grow stronger and develop constantly."

Mr. Hua and the Shah met last night for discussions, believed centered on Soviet military and political activities in the Gulf oil-producing region.

Geneva Talks Adjourn

GENEVA, Sept. 1 (UPI) — The 31-nation disarmament conference has ended an eight-week summer session and adjourned until January, when France, and possibly China, is expected to join.

The U.S. government cannot independently confirm any individual story, said a letter to the world body from the U.S. Ambassador to the UN in Geneva, William van den Heuvel. "We do believe, however, that the number and consistency of such accounts on the public record underscore the need for further investigation."

Speaking for the United States, Mr. van den Heuvel expressed hope that Cambodia would agree to a "neutral, responsible" inquiry on its territory. If not, he suggested, the Human Rights Commission should collect evidence of its own from the many refugees.

Responding to low-key efforts of the United States and several European countries, a UN human-rights

subcommittee has put the Cambodian situation on its agenda. It is expected to discuss the subject in a week or two in Geneva.

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Vietnam Premier Assails China for 'Hostile Policy'

BANGKOK, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Premier Phan Van Dong today marked Vietnam's independence day 24 hours early with a harsh attack on China, the Hanoi radio said.

According to the report, Mr. Dong officially renewed Hanoi's offer to attempt to settle the dispute through negotiations, but he also spoke of the alternative.

"The Vietnamese people have many times had to rise up and throw out foreign aggressors," he said in a thinly veiled reference to Peking.

The rest of the references were not veiled. He said that Chinese hostility toward Vietnam was "extremely serious" and that "Peking is the mastermind" behind the flight of 160,000 ethnic Chinese from Vietnam.

"This shows Peking's hostile attitude toward our people," he said. "Reactionary elements among the Peking rulers are conducting a hostile policy toward Vietnam. This we cannot tolerate."

Vietnamese and Chinese deputy foreign ministers held four afternoons of talks last month, but, according to radio Hanoi, "the talks failed" and the Chinese officials returned to Peking.

"We still persist in our offer to settle the conflict through negotiations," Mr. Dong was quoted as saying.

Specifically excluding China, Mr. Doop said that Vietnam intended to work toward better relations with most nations.

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By High-Level Envoy

U.S. Would Give Moscow Arms-Proposal Preview

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (NYT) — The Carter administration is seeking to smooth the path toward conclusion of a new strategic-arms limitation accord with the Soviet Union by dispatching a high-level figure to Moscow shortly to give a preview of the latest U.S. negotiating proposals, knowledgeable officials said yesterday.

The Soviet Union has not yet agreed to this procedure, although it was used with great effect by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in negotiating the first strategic-arms treaty of 1972. The intent of the mission, officials said, is to provide time for the Soviet leadership to prepare for a fuller airing of the U.S. proposals by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance when they meet at the United Nations sometime after the middle of this month.

Warneke a Possibility

Administration officials declined to reveal who is foreseen as the U.S. envoy, although Paul Warneke, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has been mentioned as a possibility.

In recent weeks, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, has indicated to associates that it might help clarify relations between the Soviet Union and the United States if he himself were to call on the leadership in Moscow. But Mr. Brzezinski is expected to be busy for the next two weeks with the Middle East summit talks that are to begin Tuesday at Camp David in northern Maryland.

Nevertheless, officials involved in the nuclear-arms talks acknowledge that sending a high-level envoy to Moscow for "pre-viewing" purposes represented a reversal of Mr. Brzezinski's approach to the negotiations.

When the Carter administration presented its first strategic-arms proposals to the Soviet Union in March of last year it did so without any forewarning about the nature of the deep cuts in nuclear forces it had in mind. The Russians reacted with shock and Mr. Gromyko denounced it as a "cheap and shady maneuver."

Subsequently, at a press conference, Mr. Brzezinski defended the technique of delivering the fresh proposals directly to the Soviet leadership by saying that it was an effort to bypass the Soviet military establishment, which he said might have degenerated the U.S. approach before the political leadership had a chance to make up its own mind.

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Elections Held in 22 States

Government Victory Expected in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 1 (AP) — Elections are taking place today for Brazil's 22 state governors and one federal senator from each state, and the military government's official party is going to win in all the states except Rio de Janeiro.

The officials are being picked by electoral colleges controlled by the government party, the National Renewal Alliance, or Arena, in all but Rio. The only legal opposition party, the Brazilian Democratic Movement, or MDB, did not put up candidates in most states.

Direct elections had been promised, but President Ernesto Geisel, a former general, changed the rules last year. Apparently military leaders believed an embarrassing number of MDB candidates would be elected.

Although the MDB will win in Rio, many members of the party consider the governor-to-be, millionaire newspaper publisher Antonio Chagas Freitas, to be more of a government supporter than an MDB representative. Rio's MDB senator, Ernani do Amaral Peixoto, also is noted for his lack of criticism of the regime.

The military has been in control of the federal government since it ousted a civilian president in 1964. Another indirect election is scheduled Oct. 15 to select a new president, who will serve from 1979 to 1985. The Arena candidate, chosen by Gen. Geisel, is Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo, and his election is considered certain because the government party will have 130

new members in the electoral college than the MDB.

The opposition candidate is a retired general, Euler Bentes Monteiro, who formerly headed the government development agency in northeast Brazil.

Direct elections are to be held Nov. 15 for the federal house of representatives, another senator from each state and the 22 state legislatures.

Delays at Paris airports today ranged from three to five hours. The slowdown will continue this weekend, when many vacationing Frenchmen will be flying home.

But they left the threat of more slowdowns, saying that their demand for more personnel and a different salary structure still remained.

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Air Controllers To End French Action Monday

PARIS, Sept. 1 (AP) — French air-traffic controllers announced today that they would terminate their slowdown on Monday as scheduled, ending 12 days of flight delays that ranged from an hour to a whole day.

But they left the threat of more slowdowns, saying that their demand for more personnel and a different salary structure still remained.

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WHAT'S THIS? — The "Snoopy" fire hydrants that characterize a neighborhood of Meriden, Conn., may beautify the area, but they must leave the local dogs in a state of confusion.

Advice to Officials Angered Mansfield

Senate Aide Fired Over Japan Remarks

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 (WP) — In mid-June, the U.S. ambassador to Japan, Mike Mansfield, was informed that a Senate staff aide, in travels to Tokyo, had told Japanese officials that Mr. Mansfield was "not in touch" any longer with his former legislative boss on Capitol Hill.

The angry Mr. Mansfield, formerly the Senate Democratic majority leader, dispatched a six-page cable of complaint to one of his former colleagues, and the aide was

summoned home from Asia and fired.

Michael Pillsbury, who, until the arrival of Mr. Mansfield's cable, was a Republican staff assistant to the Senate Budget Committee, said yesterday that his ouster was the result of a "series of misunderstandings" and "misquotations" by a U.S. Embassy officer in Tokyo.

Mr. Pillsbury was quoted by embassy officials in Tokyo as suggesting that Japan should beef up its armed strength. Mr. Mansfield reportedly took strong offense, saying that such statements contradicted U.S. policy and complicated the work of the embassy.

The case has attracted wide press attention in Japan, where U.S. views on rearmament are a sensitive matter.

In the Senate, the case has been complicated by the fact that Mansfield and the old colleague whom he cabled, Maine's Sen. Edmund Muskie, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, are Democrats, while Mr. Pillsbury was an aide to Republican committee members.

Mr. Pillsbury, 33, stopped in Japan for four days in June after a three-week trip to China. The discussions that caused the trouble

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France-Baiter Becomes Premier

Turnabout Power Shift In Chad Promotes Rebel

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, Sept. 1 (IHT) — In one of the stranger of post-colonial Africa's many rebel-to-peace stories, a guerrilla leader who had all of France outraged scarcely two years ago has emerged as premier of Chad.

Chadian President Felix Malloum sprang the news on Tuesday that former guerrilla Hissene Habre had been appointed premier in a "government of national union."

Gen. Malloum, who had ruled as head of an interim junta since the military seized power in N'Djamena in 1975, took the oath as president.

The junta was dissolved and its vice chairman, Col. Mamari Djime, a close associate of Gen. Malloum, became defense minister. The other key minister in the list of 15 made public yesterday is Interior Minister Mahamat Nouri, a Habre man.

Transistor Radio

The Malloum-Habre tandem takes over with a "basic charter" designed to help end more than a decade of civil war. Reactions in France, which has been helping Gen. Malloum fight Chad's northern rebels, range from official congratulations to public speculation.

A Paris newscaster concluded his account of Mr. Habre's sudden promotion with the words, "Moral of the story: Kidnapping pays."

It was Hissene Habre, a dapper Left-Bank student turned desert chieftain with a transistor radio constantly by his side to keep track of his international notoriety, who abducted French ethnologist Françoise Claustre in April, 1974, and held her in the caves and sizzling rock flats of Tibesti, near the Libyan border, while Paris stewed. Her captivity lasted 33 months.

A film interview, smuggled out of Chad and shown on television here in September, 1975, showed the young woman near desperation. The public took up her cause, which turned into the most tumultuous affair of the presidency of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Mr. Habre, of course, had the villain's role.

He wanted publicity for his Touba rebels and \$2 million with which to buy arms, and he got much of both. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, amid recurrent demands for

military action and sarcastic opposition jibes, patiently involved a variety of fellow heads of state, the Organization of African Unity, the International Red Cross, the Vatican and the United Nations in a hapless rescue campaign — after assuring the public that he had made the Claustre affair his personal responsibility.

It was Libyan ruler Muammar Qadhafi, who finally arranged for Mrs. Claustre's release in January last year. By that time, Mr. Habre had been ousted as the Touba leader. He is regarded today as an archfoe of Libya.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing wired congratulations to Gen. Malloum on Wednesday. The telegram made no mention of Mr. Habre.

But it acknowledged a process of "national reconciliation" underway in Chad, and expressed hope that the process would continue. A Foreign Ministry spokesman termed Mr. Habre's appointment "a first step" toward the Chad unity "that France has consistently advocated."

Surfaces in Sudan

Observers here were skeptical Mr. Habre, who vanished from public view in the middle of 1976 and reappeared only last January in the Sudan, no longer was the Touba. And the Touba was but a fraction of the northern-based rebellion against N'Djamena.

More than twice the size of France and with a hundred different languages, Chad remains one of Africa's least unified mosaic-states. France handed power to the agricultural, partly-Christianized natives of the tropical south in 1960. As recently as last June, French troops were still engaged against the Islamized bedouins of the northern wastelands.

In the far north, Libya has taken over a 27,000-square-mile sector known as the Aozou strip — thought to contain uranium and iron deposits. Libya is the principal backer of the leftist liberation front that has been fighting since the mid-1960s.

The front has claimed to control more than half of Chad, although little has been heard from it since the last serious fighting in June. It is no friend of Mr. Habre, a fact that led Le Monde to conclude in an editorial that his premiership settles nothing.

U.S. Quietly Confiscates Imports of Rare Plants

By Richard Lyons

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Agriculture Department has quietly begun to crack down on the importing of plants that are considered endangered species. The program is a cooperative effort with other countries aimed at preventing the extinction of flora that could be helpful to man.

In recent weeks 85 shipments totaling nearly 8,000 plants have been seized at ports of entry, primarily at Miami, New York, New Orleans and San Francisco. Those plants seized were listed as being under threat of extinction by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, which has been ratified by 50 countries since being drafted three years ago.

The exact number of endangered plants is unknown, but the convention lists thousands of types, including all of the world's 12,000 known orchids, all cactus and many other plants, such as the dwarf palm. If a shipment is seized, the plants can be either returned to the sender or donated to the U.S. government, which may then give them to botanical gardens, or destroy them.

In general, the documentation needed to satisfy U.S. authorities — the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Interior Department certifies the entry of the plants — is a permit from the country of origin stating that it is permissible for the plant to be exported.

However, a report titled "Disappearing Species: The Social Challenge" states that the intent of the convention is circumvented because many nations have refused to ratify it. "The delinquent nations include many species importers, such as Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Spain, and many potential species exporters, such as Colombia, Kenya, Mexico, the Sudan, Thailand and Uganda," the report said. The report was prepared by Erik Eckholm, a senior researcher with the Worldwatch Institute of Washington, an independent group that studies global problems.

"Although endangered animals receive the greatest public attention, plant extinctions are often more significant ecologically," the report said, noting an estimate that 20,000 to 30,000 of the world's flowering plants are "dangerously rare or under threat."

"Air pollution, climate shifts and changes in the environment by means such as deforestation threaten many species, although 'probably far fewer than half of the species of the humid tropics have been seen or catalogued by scientists,' Mr. Eckholm stated that 'probably the most immediate threat to human welfare posed by the loss of biological diversity arises from the shrinkage of the plant gene pools available to agricultural scientists and farmers.'

Future agricultural progress is undermined as the diversity of genes on which plant breeders can draw declines," he wrote. "A local-

ly evolved strain. In some remote corner of the world may hold the genetic key to an important agricultural breakthrough. Thus, in 1973, Purdue University scientists trying to develop high-protein sorghum examined more than 9,000 varieties from all over the world before they discovered in the fields of Ethiopia a peasant's two obscure strains with the quality they sought. Who knows what other irreplaceable plant resources have quietly vanished?" Additionally, dozens of commonly used drugs have been derived from exotic plants and more are likely to be because "only a small fraction of the Earth's plant species have been screened for medically useful ingredients." Thus, Mr. Eckholm said it is essential that man make as great an effort as possible to preserve plant species whose uses may not be known for centuries.

Sudan Charges Boeing Bribe

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Sept. 1 (AP) — The government has charged an agent for the Boeing Corp., El Sir Abbas, with taking a \$680,000 bribe for a \$24 million airplane deal and putting it into a foreign bank account for himself and other unidentified Sudanese citizens.

The prosecutor general said yesterday that the money was in addition to the legal commission that the agent received for arranging the government's purchase of four jetliners from Boeing. Putting money in a foreign bank account is a violation of Sudanese currency laws.

The government was alerted to the bribery by information from the U.S. Justice Department, the prosecutor general said. He explained that the two governments have an agreement to exchange such information.

Major Coal Source Found in Australia

SYDNEY, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Geologists have discovered a major coal source near the township of Quirindi, 170 miles northwest of Sydney, the New South Wales government said today.

Patrick Hills, the state's minister for mines and energy, said that the find was a "potentially huge energy resource" and could prove more valuable than the Hunter Valley black coal deposits, about 100 miles north of Sydney, the oldest in Australia. One of the coal seams is more than 60 feet thick, he said, but no estimate has been made yet of the total amount of coal in the area.

Cuban-Libyan Air Pact

BEIRUT, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Cuba and Libya yesterday signed an agreement in Tripoli for air travel between the two countries, the official Libyan radio said today.

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GERMANY-FRANKFURT

Brutal Problems in Lebanon

There are, unfortunately, two brutal problems in Lebanon. One is the risk that the struggle there — better, the dozen or two overlapping struggles among different religious communities, classes, ideologies, private armies, individual power seekers and foreign states — will boil over into the Arab-Israeli dispute. Specifically, Syria, which is either trying to bring peace to Lebanon or trying to swallow the place, depending on your point of view, could collide with Israel, which is trying in its rough and confused fashion to keep Lebanon from becoming a Syrian-dominated "confrontation" state.

Precisely this prospect of an Israeli-Syrian confrontation, on the eve or in the midst of the Camp David summit, no less, prompted the surge of diplomacy whose results became at least partly visible this week. The Israelis, who have been sustaining Christian militiamen as a buffer along the Lebanese-Israeli border, finally agreed to admit United Nations peacekeeping forces, though not units of the pitifully small and weak Lebanese army, into the border zone.

The importance of this development lies in the fact that the Syrians and Palestinians and the Lebanese government and the United Nations, for their separate reasons, simply could not abide a situation in which an Israeli-sponsored force rejected Lebanese and United Nations authority alike. Every day that those militiamen hung on, the tension grew. The new development does not end the danger. But it should quiet down the border as Egypt and Israel and the United States meet.

But the second brutal problem in Lebanon remains. It is the very real prospect — or so many Christians fear — that the Christian

community, which has flourished in the open and pluralistic Lebanese society for centuries, will be institutionally and even physically destroyed by Moslem Arab forces led by Syria. New reports say that Syrian "peace-keeping" forces are currently killing Christian civilians by the hundreds north of Beirut. That Damascus can claim provocation does not alter the fact that, in upcountry Christian areas, the Syrian army is dominant and its victims are beyond the protection available to Christians near the Israeli frontier.

The United States is not insensitive to the peril of the Christians. Certainly to those Christians, however, and to a growing number of people in the United States, the administration appears ready to throw them to the wolves — the Syrians — for the sake of insuring Syria's greater restraint in the Lebanese-Israeli border area and in respect to Mideast diplomacy as a whole. The Christians might be receiving greater international sympathy if they were a rare species in ecological danger, a senior statesman of the community, Charles Malek, observes. The point is that the Christians, for all that they have contributed to their own misfortune, are trapped, desperate and largely alone.

We don't have a foolproof prescription to cure sick Lebanon. But we do not hesitate to say that the United States must use whatever influence it has to press for a cease-fire, which would give the parties in Lebanon the room they need to sort out their own affairs free of foreign pressure. A preoccupation with the Arab-Israeli conflict cannot be allowed to distract the administration from a parallel concentration on the bloodletting in Lebanon.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Cambodia

If the war in Vietnam taught us anything, it taught us that military intervention in the affairs of another country can lead to disaster. Sen. George McGovern, who led the fight against the Vietnam war, apparently has forgotten the lessons of that unhappy experience.

Speaking before a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing, McGovern called for international military intervention in Cambodia to stop what he calls "a clear case of genocide."

...Even if we were fully cognizant of the enormity of the reported casualties, the decentralization of the [Cambodian] government under the Communist leaders would make military intervention a foolish adventure.

International Opinion

Portugal's Cabinet

Premier Nobre da Costa put together a cabinet that may not last two weeks. He has tried to avoid this by picking ministers who would be acceptable to the Socialists and the Communists, to make sure that the two left-wing parties who have the majority in parliament would at least withhold their vote. But it is still not at all certain that the Socialist ex-Premier Mario Soares will not maintain his tough resistance to the new government inspired by the president, Geo. Eanes.

Under the Portuguese constitution, the program of the new Cabinet could be passed with the approval of only one faction if the majority withholds its vote and thus the Cabinet could fulfill the most pressing government tasks for a transition period. It will depend on the skill of the technocrats and officers around Nobre da Costa whether the parties give them any latitude for more than half a year. The closer the regular date for elections in 1980 approaches, the less will be the desire of the politicians to let a new parliament be elected for the interim. For 1980 is the year in which a parliament can begin to make the first reforms on the present constitution, which was molded by the Socialists.

The new government is also in the path of a conflict between Eanes and Soares. The president is determined, despite Soares' raising the alarm that there is a threat of a right-wing *putsch*, to exercise his constitutional powers as he understands them. He wants to fill the void that has been created by the inability of the parties to form a coalition.

— From the *Sueddeutsche Zeitung* (Munich).

The U.S. Trade Deficit

Sitting and waiting for the forces of exchange rate changes to turn the current account round will now clearly be a long haul. There are at least three good reasons for

this view. First, our own [British] experience with exchange rates has been that they are a slow and uncertain way back into the black. It takes at least a year... for a devaluation to have its peak effect; and the dollar's sharp decline began less than a year ago. Secondly, a large part of America's deficit is quite clearly a reflection of the faster U.S. growth rate. It will be some time before the measures which Germany took after the Bonn summit and the new measures which Japan is expected to announce... have their full impact on U.S. exports. Thirdly, there is some evidence that America's trouble is rather like ours: a reflection of a basic inability to produce the sort of manufactured goods which international markets want. That takes time to cure.

— From the *Guardian* (London).

The UN and Namibia

Plans for Namibia put forward by Dr. Waldheim of the United Nations will come as a shock to those who believed that at last the way has been cleared for a fairly speedy and more or less tolerable settlement. The force of 7,500 soldiers and 1,200 civilians, which he proposes to supervise elections and the transfer of power from South Africa to the new government, would be the biggest that the United Nations has mounted anywhere since the Congo in the 1960s. It would also, at \$150 million [nearly \$300 million], be the most expensive...

Mr. Botha, the South African foreign minister, has every reason to be flabbergasted at the size of the proposed UN force and indignant at the delay...

If the UN has the will and the authority to order the terrorists to stop the killing and implement the settlement then a third as many troops and a third of the time would be ample for the job.

— The *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

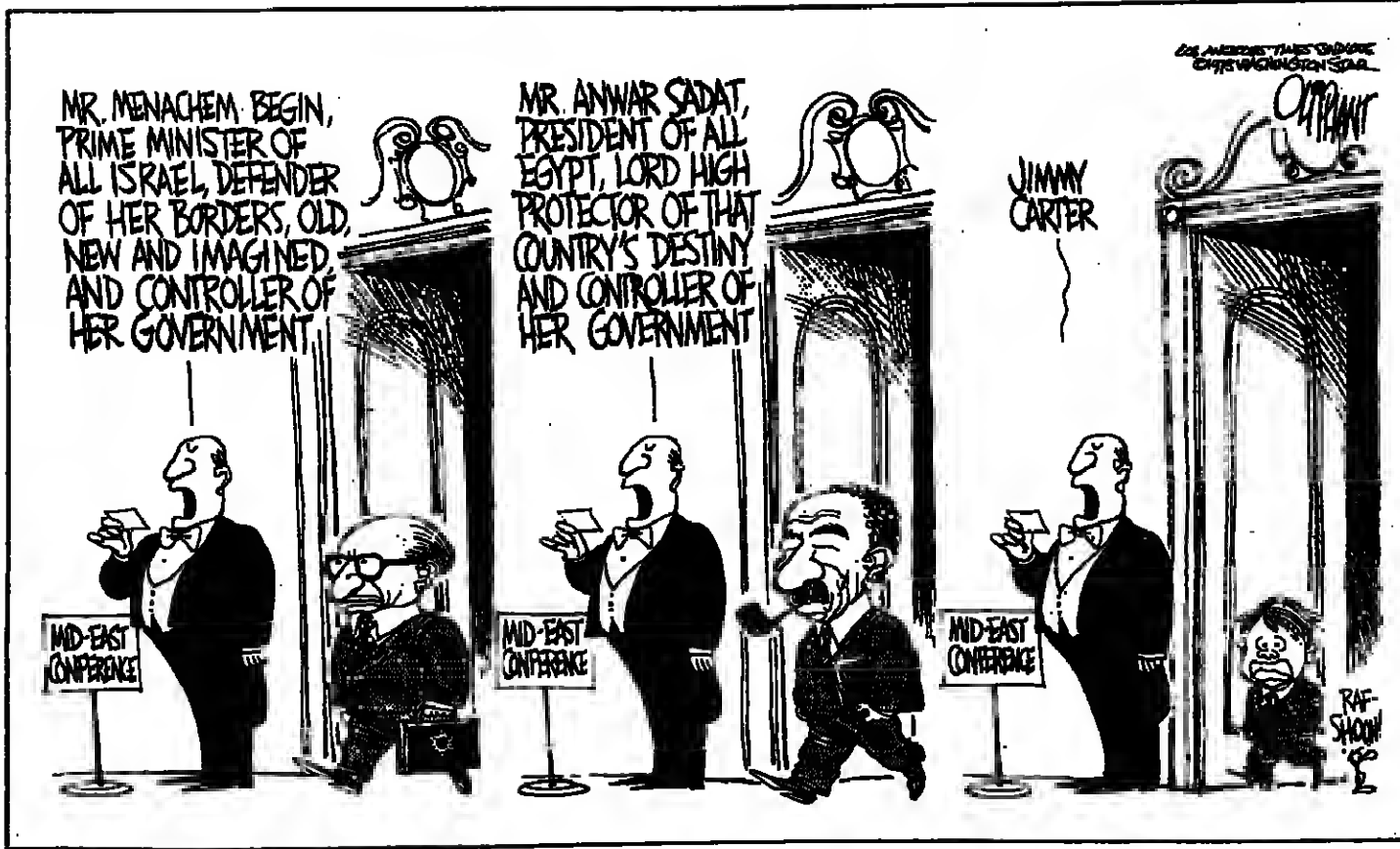
September 2, 1903

LONDON — The Board of Trade, the British government office responsible for trade and shipping, has just published here the latest statistics on world trade and shipping tonnage, which show the proportionate share Britain has in the world's seaborne tonnage to have significantly diminished during the last 23 years. In 1880 Britain's merchant fleet made up 70 percent of the world's merchant shipping tonnage, whereas it now only represents 65 percent.

Fifty Years Ago

September 2, 1928

OSLO — Two seaplane floats picked up from the sea near Tromsø yesterday were positively identified today as coming from the plane manned by Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen and the French pilot Lieutenant Guilbaud, which disappeared on June 18 while on a search for the crashed dirigible of Gen. Umberto Nobile. The find, made by the Norwegian icebreaker Brodd, would make it certain that the Latham 47 seaplane crashed in the arctic wastes and that the two men are dead.



Camp David: Good Chance, but Not Last

By Joseph J. Sisco

WASHINGTON — The Camp David summit is not apt to be the "final chance" for Mideast peace; there will be more ups and downs to come. But there is reason to hope the quiet and intensive Camp David exchanges will open new possibilities for progress.

The principal reason is that neither Egypt's President Anwar Sadat nor Israel's Prime Minister Menachem Begin wants to face the alternatives if the summit fails and brings an end to the best opportunity for progress in 30 years. That overriding consideration brought about the quick acceptance of the summit by both men. There is hope that that consideration may influence each to make sufficient concessions, bringing about a narrowing of differences on substance and agreement on continuation of the negotiating process.

In proposing the summit, President Carter had to weigh the risk of undue expectations at a summit against the risk of deepening stalemate, which might have forced Sadat reluctantly to declare a death knell on his initiative of last November. The administration was fully aware of the checkered career of summits. The successes have been exceptions, not the rule.

More often than not, summits have failed. As the late Secretary of State Dean Acheson once put it: "The result has all too often been a gamble, the experience nerve-racking, and results unsatisfactory." When a chief of state makes a gamble, the goal line is open behind him.

Many questions have arisen regarding the U.S. role at Camp David. How can President Carter be both middleman and full partner? Is this not an ill-prepared summit, a device to lift Carter's sagging polls? Is the summit a cover for putting forward a full-blown U.S. peace plan?

Well Prepared

If one means by ill-prepared that the Carter administration does not have prior commitments from the parties that ensure a successful outcome, then such an argument can be made. But the Camp David meeting cannot by any fair, objective standard be considered ill-prepared. The fact is that direct negotiations between the parties will be resuming where none were taking place; that for nine months talks at various levels and places have defined both common elements and differences between the parties. A substantial basis has been laid for the meeting. The president's difficult task will be to talk the parties through their problems and lead them to a further evolution in their positions. The reality is that agreement, if it is to come at all, must come at the top.

How will Carter reconcile the "honest broker" role envisioned by Begin and the "full partnership" proposed by Sadat? He cannot do so entirely, accurate as he can be, on the basis of learning on one side or the other at different times. He will have to insist on concessions from both sides and allay fears on both sides. Israel fears that Carter will press it to accept withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza without adequate assurances against establishment of a hostile Palestinian state. Egypt fears that Carter will press territorial compromise on the West Bank without adequate assurance on withdrawal of

Israeli forces and self-determination for the Palestinian Arabs. Some compromise formula should prove possible. Implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 remains the framework of U.S. policy for it contains the basic "peace-security-territory" formula, the elements of trade-off between the two sides. Talks in recent months have focused on the distinction between security and sovereignty, the U.S. view being that the principal Israeli security con-

cerns can be met without substantial parts of occupied territories remaining under Israeli sovereignty. Begin will face continued U.S. insistence that Israel return to the policy long held by the Labor government, which accepted the principle of withdrawal on all fronts, including the West Bank and Gaza. Begin has resisted tenaciously up to this point.

But here it is important to note that the Israelis have already made an important gain in recent

months. While Sadat continues to adhere publicly to Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, he has recognized the need for security arrangements in the West Bank and Gaza and is prepared to negotiate an Israeli military presence there for an interim period provided Israel accepts the principle of withdrawal in accordance with Resolution 242. Therefore, total withdrawal of Israeli forces in the strictly military sense as it applies to the West Bank and Gaza during a five-year interim, transitional period is no longer a central issue. This offers some room for maneuver at the summit. Carter's frequently stated reaffirmation of the U.S. support for Israel's security, and his insistence he will not cut off military or economic aid as a means of pressure have been made in the knowledge that the distinction between security and sovereignty is fundamental to any U.S. suggestion at the summit to break the present deadlock over the West Bank and Gaza.

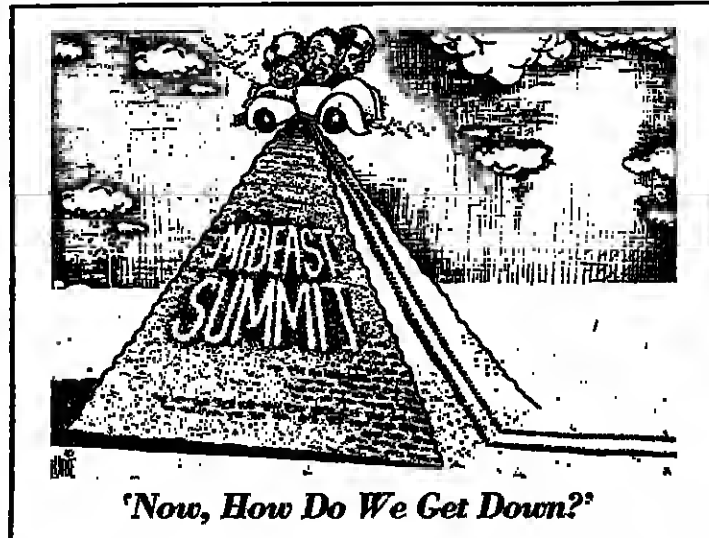
Palestinian Issue

At least as difficult is the Palestinian self-determination issue, which cannot be divorced from "peace-withdrawal-security." It is less clear how progress can be made on this issue. The president will inevitably have to focus on how the five-year interim period for the West Bank and Gaza cannot only provide for necessary security arrangements, but offer the opportunity for evolution in self government, which could bring forward moderate Palestinian leadership there. Discussions at Camp David are apt to center on the so-called Aswan formula, or some variant, which calls for Palestinian Arabs being given the opportunity ultimately to participate in the process determining their future. Presumably, this would happen at the end of the five-year period during which an on-the-ground practical test of self government would have been experienced. But the results at Camp David on this point remain very problematical.

There will be no pre-cooked overall Carter peace plan at the summit. There is no reason to doubt the president's categorical assurances on this point. But there will be — there must be — U.S. ideas and suggestions injected into the breach. Each side has historically found it less difficult on occasions to camouflage their concessions as U.S. ideas or as concessions to the United States. Any U.S. ideas are apt to draw in part on Egyptian proposals on security and withdrawal of Israeli forces, and Israeli ideas for an interim solution of self government in the West Bank. The hope is that Carter's personal intervention will bring forth compromise from both sides: a commitment to the principle of Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza, and a commitment by Sadat to security arrangements for Israel that leave room for some border modifications and some provision for ultimate Palestinian Arab participation in determining their future. An overall settlement is not achievable at the summit; a partial settlement between Egypt and Israel is unlikely. But there is hope that progress on a framework for future negotiations, broadened beyond Egypt and Israel, can be found to carry the peace process forward.

The summit is worth the gamble.

Joseph J. Sisco, former undersecretary of state, is president of the American University. This article was written for the Washington Post.



Use of U.S. Troops Called A Hindrance in Mideast

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The Carter administration, in its preparations for the Camp David summit, has been toying with the explosive idea of using U.S. troops as a sort of last-ditch means of resolving the Middle East impasse. That's a ditch that President Carter, an expert at getting himself into holes, might better avoid digging.

The Washington Post, quoting "sources," reported this week that Mr. Carter would "carry proposals" to Camp David for a U.S. air base in the Sinai desert and for posting U.S. troops on the West Bank, if these steps would break a deadlock. That may have overstated the case somewhat, because when Mr. Carter was questioned about it he said he'd be "reluctant" to take such steps. But he added: "I'll have to wait and see."

The State Department immediately labeled the report "speculative and premature," although a spokesman conceded that "supplementary guarantees" might at some point be useful to "supplement and underwrite any agreement" between the parties to Middle East negotiations. Press Secretary Jody Powell further rolled the waters by remarking that "the question of a generalized American presence has always been there." He declined to explain what he meant by a "generalized American presence."

All this suggests that the president's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, who has been reported to favor an expanded U.S. military role in the Middle East, may be pushing the notion further than the State Department likes — even to floating a trial balloon. However that may be, the Israeli government immediately took its usual cool position on the idea of U.S. troop assistance, saying that Israeli personnel must be "the main center pillar" of security arrangements on the West Bank.

Sinai Base

The Israelis were somewhat warmer to the suggestion that U.S. troops might take over an Israeli air base in the Sinai after the return of that area to Egypt. Even so, the idea of U.S. military forces in the Middle East seems to go far beyond anything that could be described as "a generalized American presence" or "supplementary guarantees."

What, for example, might happen if U.S. troops, attempting to maintain order and security in the volatile West Bank, were to suffer costly terrorist attacks? Under the pressure of public opinion both in this country and in Israel, they could easily be drawn into conflict with Palestinians, even with other Middle East nations.

At the least, such conflict would tend to make the United States look like Israel's protector, even more than the presence of U.S. troops would in any case. While Palestinians own living in the West Bank might rather have U.S. troops than Israeli security forces, militant and terrorist organizations would not necessarily share that view and might even see U.S. troops as a greater threat to their own plans.

Introducing U.S. troops into the Middle East, moreover, seems bound to increase the risk that any local conflict would quickly involve the major powers. On the face of it, the idea seems provocative to the Soviet Union, one that might lead Moscow to seek some countering "presence" of its own.

Underlying Issues

Those might be risks worth taking if it were not for the fact that putting in U.S. troops would be unlikely to solve any of the underlying issues; if, for example, Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat cannot agree between themselves on terms for the return of the Sinai, a U.S. takeover of the Israeli air base there would only delay resolution of the issues.

Once U.S. troops were in place, moreover, the parties might find it more convenient to let them stay there than to work out the basic unresolved issues that would be responsible for their presence.

Finally, since the Middle East does not exist in a vacuum, deployment of U.S. troops there would surely increase pressures for a U.S. "presence" elsewhere. Saudi Arabia, for example, with its fears of Communist penetration of Africa, might well intensify its efforts for U.S. countering action; and once U.S. forces planted themselves anywhere in the area, the Saudis probably would be reluctant ever to let them leave.

Undoubtedly, the administration, fearing an end to the so-called Sadat initiative and a total breakdown of Middle East negotiations, has in mind nothing more than deadlock-breaking proposals. But last resorts can sometimes be worse than what they are intended to prevent. And Mr. Carter's primary job at the summit for which he is so greatly responsible is to encourage Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat to compromise, sacrifice and agree on basic issues, such as Israeli security and ultimate sovereignty on the West Bank.

Offering U.S. troops, however well-intended, seems more likely to provide an excuse for not taking the difficult steps that a real agreement must impose on both sides.

Cancer: The Enemy Is Us

By Elizabeth Whelan

LOS ANGELES — Americans are in the grip of a new and serious disease. The symptoms include anxiety, distrust, fear, resentment, panic and sometimes rage. I have found that susceptibility is nearly universal — old, young, male, female, highly educated or not.

The disease I'm referring to is generally transmitted by the misdirected efforts of so-called consumer advocates, unsettling books, magazine articles and newspaper headlines and, most recently, a series of television specials about ill health in the United States.

The disease is cancerphobia. Many people in the United States have come to accept the prevailing view that we are in the midst of a cancer epidemic, surrounded by a sea of carcinogens, at the mercy of an array of noxious chemicals. This is no surprise, given that media reports frequently refer to our "cancer epidemic," indicating that mortality rates are soaring, strongly implying that this trend is a frightening manifestation of the effects of advancing industrialization that leaves us victims of adulterated and overprocessed food, dangerous drugs, polluted air and water, and hazardous workplaces.

This rampant cancerphobia has stimulated urgent cries from many sectors for the government to "do something" to stop the industrially induced cancer carnage. A number of federal agencies — including the Food and Drug Administration, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration — are responding to this public concern by setting guidelines for the identification and regulation of carcinogens in our environment.

This should be good news. Measures to prevent the cancers that claim the lives of more than 385,000 persons in the United States each year are far more effective and less costly than the existing means of treating them. But, unfortunately, the news is not really that good. In their eagerness to fight cancer, our regulatory agencies have misidentified the enemy.

Analyses of disease patterns made by researchers from the National Cancer Institute and elsewhere indicate that 30 percent to 35 percent of all cancer deaths in the United States are the direct result of cigarette smoking. While acknowledging that other causes of cancer are not as well established, and noting that nonenvironmental factors such as genetic propensity play a role, many cancer epidemiologists now believe that another large portion of cancer mortality, perhaps 20 percent to 40 percent, is related to overnutrition (specifically, the typically high levels of fat and cholesterol in the Western diet).

Additives

In contrast, the escalating government war on cancer is based on the assumption that the many forms of this disease result from involuntary exposure to a variety of treacherous chemicals. The Food and Drug Administration purports to protect us from cancer by prohibiting the use of any additives that induce cancer in even one type of laboratory animal indeed, federal law mandates it to do so under the Delaney amendment — even though epidemiological studies have never implicated food additives in even one case of human carcinoma. Actually, the death rate for stomach cancer has declined significantly since use of food additives became widespread.

As prevention policies continue to evolve in Washington, we are witnessing the reflection of a sincere desire to reduce cancer's toll, yet also a stubborn unwillingness to accept the reality that cancer is largely rooted in imprudent lifestyles and thus its major risk factors are within our own control.

Asking our representatives to ban saccharin, put warning labels on hair dyes and generally get rid of "cancer-causing chemicals" may make us feel that we are "doing something," but in the long run it will prevent few, if any, cancer deaths. Indeed, there appears to be a legitimate question as to whether, after all the expenditure and sacrifice, our government will succeed in preventing even one case of human cancer. Our war on cancer needs to be refocused, the enemy redefined. As the cartoon character Foggy once said, "We have met the enemy, and he is us."

Elizabeth Whelan, D.Sc., is executive director of the American Council on Science and Health in New York and a research associate at the Harvard School of Public Health. This is adapted from the Los Angeles Times from her article in the *Cancer Journal for Clinicians*, published by the American Cancer Society.

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London Galleries

'The New Rowlandson' Gets Retrospective Show

William Gaunt/Barbara Dorf. Michael Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, London S.W.1, to Sept. 23.

When the veteran William Gaunt, nowdays internationally known as an art historian, held his first one-man show of paintings in London in 1930, he was hailed as "the new Rowlandson." Indeed, there is much of Rowlandson's satirical eye, and even more of his fluency of brush, in Gaunt's "London Scenes," of which this is a mini-retrospective. The earliest work is a 1927 painting of Lambeth, a part of London altered out of recognition by the bombings of World War II. The most recent is of the tall-treed gardens behind the artist's apartment. The critical eye comes into its own with "Grill Room, Cafe Royal" and "Hayward Gallery, March 1973," while a vein of poetry is new, far off, especially in his paintings of the River Thames in dockland.

In the lower gallery, Barbara Dorf has a handsome show of watercolors of Chelsea. She is particularly good at catching the extreme brilliance of high summer in the leafy squares, and the elegant houses by the river.

Hayward Annual '78, South Bank, London S.E.1, to Oct. 8.

Since it was known that this year's exhibition of British art was to be selected by five women artists, aggressively feminist claims and offensively anti-feminist counter-claims have been exchanged with such ferocity that one was fearful of the outcome. In the event, Rita Donagh, Tess Jaray, Liliane Lijn, Kim Lim and Gillian Wize Ciobotaru have chosen from their own work and that of 19 others (7 men) one of the best exhibitions ever sponsored by the Arts Council of Great Britain.

Of course, there are excesses and silliness here—for example, another dreary installment of Mary Kelly's documentations, including an analysis of her baby's feces, and Marc Chaimowicz's pretentious installations. In general, however, there is a wealth of excellent work, notably Wendy Taylor's witty

sculptures, the intense pen and ink drawings of Deanna Petherbridge, Liliane Lijn's use of light (her room and those of the austere abstractionist Edwin Leaman and the neo-constructivist Pamela Burns are the most satisfying entities), Alexis Hunter's deeply disturbing photo-sequences, "Approach to Fear," Michael Sandie's massive sculpture, "Twenty-first Century Memorial," Julia Farrer's delicate soap-paintings, Sue Bee's wood sculpture and a constructivist section which is a collaboration between Gillian Wize Ciobotaru, Terry Pope and Susan Derges.

Retrospective Selection, Drian Galleries, 7 Porchester Place, Marble Arch, London W.2, to Sept. 21.

The galleries have, over 21 years of existence, promoted several important European artists, as well as encouraging native talent. In this small retrospective of the galleries' major artists, pride of place among sculptors must be given to the 85-year-old Maurice Jadot, recently returned to his London home from a large retrospective in Cologne. Among the 10 painters, most celebrated are the Polish veteran Marian Bohusz, the Belgian Joseph Lacasse, South African Douglas Portway and the Scots John Bellamy and William Crozier.

The Non-Objective World—Twenty-five Years 1914-1939, Annely Juda Fine Art, 11 Tottenham Mews, Tottenham Street, London W.1, to Sept. 30.

To mark its first decade in its present locale, the gallery, augmenting its own considerable stock of pioneer, abstracts with loans from European and American collectors, dealers and museums, has mounted the sixth and in some respects most important exhibition of its specialty. As was to be expected, the Russian suprematists are particularly well represented, but the net has been cast very wide, to include the still unjustly neglected Belgian Servranckx, Peter Rohl, one of the younger members of the

"Composition pour l'Aubette" (1927) by Sophie Tauber-Arp, part of exhibition entitled "The Non-Objective World—Twenty-Five Years 1914-1939" at the Annely Juda Fine Art gallery in London.

Bauhaus, the Hungarians Huszak, Peri and Kassak, Americans Florence Henri and Burgoyne Diller, and Marlow Moss, the Englishwoman who became a founder member of the French group Abstraction-Creation.

A Dream of Fair Women, Oriental Gallery II British Museum, Great

Russell Street, London W.C.1, to Sept. 24.

The *ukiyo*, or "floating world," was the Japanese world of pleasure and entertainment—the theater, fashion, tea-houses, literature. At the center of this world were elegant and beautiful women, who form one of the most consistent themes of Japanese printmakers. This exhibition of more than 120

works includes not only world-famous images, but hanging paintings by Toyohiro and Yoshitoshi, a handscroll by Kan'ei, some tremendous three-sheet prints by Utamaro, and, by the same artist, the complete series of "The Twelve Hours of the Green Mansions," the stylized record of a courtesan's day and night.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE.

Theater in London

Urban Violence as Metaphor

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 1 (IHT)—Thomas Babe, whose "A Prayer for My Daughter" has opened at the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs, is another American writer who seeks a metaphor for society in the casual violence of a big city.

Just as David Mamet in "American Buffalo" wrote of three small-time crooks and expected his audience to make connections with big business morality and the sort of ethical attitudes that informed Watergate, so Babe, whose play was first produced in New York earlier this year, makes his point by a play in which police and criminals are indistinguishable from each other.

His larger intentions are signalled by the date of the play's happening: July 4. And while the Independence Day celebrations spill into the city streets, two detective sergeants bring back to their squalid room two strung-out junkies who are suspected of murdering an old lady for a few dollars.

The cops' interrogation is perfunctory and consists of taking the two into a room, one at a time, and beating them up. For all agree, at an early stage, that the blame for the crime will be pinned on the younger of the two junkies, a born victim and, though the word has not much meaning in this context, innocent.

Symmetry Stressed

Babe's play, with its grimly detailed setting, appears naturalistic, but his intentions are concerned with inner realities. The dialogue moves away from the sardonic "I never hit faces. I ain't sadistic," says one cop as he prepares to beat up a suspect—into a self-dramatic rhetoric that is close to the attitudes expressed by so many of Tennessee Williams' characters—self-pity mixed with a desire to act out the roles society expects them to play.

The difference between the criminals and the cops is minimal. Indeed, Babe stresses the symmetry

of the situation. Sean, the oldest of the suspects, is a professional criminal who first expresses a sentimental relationship with the young junkie Jimmy, regarding him as his child, but nevertheless betrays Jimmy without a qualm.

Kelly, the oldest of the cops, has a daughter threatening suicide at the other end of the phone during his interrogation, but does nothing to save her and, when she finally blows off her head, is grateful because his future relationship with her will be a simple one, uncomplicated by reality. At the climax of the play, he cradles the naked Jimmy in his arms with a tenderness he denies his own children.

In the same way, when Jimmy asks the other cop, Jack, for a fix, Jack reveals that he, too, is a drug addict and has a fix, before offering Jimmy one.

The violence of Babe's language and action seems actuated by despair. And this desperation is centered in his characters' solipsism. Each is in the solitary confinement of his own messed-up life. Although their lives overlap others, they do not touch them at any point.

But it is precisely this immersion in the self, and the characters' refusal to take responsibility for their own actions, which makes the play seem posturing, an exercise in the rhetoric of self-disgust. On this side of the Atlantic, at least, its resonance is a little hollow.

Max Stafford-Clark's direction is masterly, though, and there are four fine, intense performances from Donald McConn, Anthony Sher, Kevin McNally and John Dicks which move from the natural to the artificial without strain.

In an essay included in the program, the American critic John Lahr suggests that America treats its playwrights badly, always seeking new talents but doing nothing to nurture writers after the first excitement of their work. "Most playwrights of promise rarely have the opportunity to fulfill their gift," he writes. "If the critics don't demon-

strate them, the terrifying economic

do." He contrasts the situation with the British one, where subsidies are available for theater and where the television companies not only discover new talent but sustain writers and commission plays which are sometimes better written and directed than their stage work.

If Lahr's analysis is accurate, it may explain that particular note of desperation found in the work of some young American writers, which seems less the result of horror at the working of a corrupt society than an expression of personal frustration.

At the Queen's Theatre, Boh Hall and David Richmond's "The Passion of Dracula" is preposterous nonsense, acted and directed with a great deal more style than it deserves.

It is the first of two plays about the Transylvanian vampire to reach London from New York and it is difficult to understand its apparent appeal. The authors have written a parody of an English drawing-room play, in which the intrusion of the supernatural makes for some amusement, although this path leads long before the end.

The actors, notably Richard Vernon and James Villiers, intone the dialogue through stiff upper lips as if they believed in it. Beth Morris shudders organically as Dracula's intended bride. As the Count, George Chakiris has the right romantic appearance, although he has little else to do but act as a sort of saturnine fashion model, showing off a different costume for each entrance.

Clifford Williams has given the production much polish as well as claps of thunder, howls of dogs, and a great deal of dry ice. But the special effects are wretchedly unimaginative and Dracula's final disappearance was somewhat spoiled by the sight of his arm sticking out from beside a sofa. As melodrama, it is anemic stuff.

Music in Lucerne

Sound Portrait of Tcherpnins

By David Stevens

LUCERNE, Switzerland, Sept. 1 (IHT)—Most commemorative concerts are necessarily retrospective, but the Lucerne Festival concert devoted to the music of three generations of the Tcherpnin family not only paid tribute to the past, but gave it new meaning by linking it to the future.

The festival's original idea was to have Alexander Tcherpnin (born 1899) conduct himself by himself and his father, Nikolai (1873-1945), and to include world premieres of works by his two composer sons, Serge (born 1941) and Ivan (born 1943). The death of Alexander last Sept. 29 gave this concert its "In memoriam" aspect and led to some program changes, but the basic idea remained—a musical portrait of a remarkable family of composers, and a firm still very much in business.

Each composer in the program was, and is, decidedly an artist of his own time. Nikolai, a pupil of Rimsky-Korsakov, was a conductor of the Imperial Opera in St. Petersburg and for Diaghilev in Paris, and a teacher of conducting (Prokofiev was among his pupils). Alexander emigrated with his parents and matured as a composer in between-the-wars Paris, taught in the United States after the war (and became an American citizen)—a busy conductor and pianist and a prolific and cosmopolitan composer who never lost touch with his Russian heritage.

Serge and Ivan both studied at Harvard and with Schoenberg and Boulez, among others, and both are deeply, but not exclusively, involved in electronic music—Serge's principal activity now is designing and building musical synthesizers, while Ivan teaches at Harvard, where he heads the electronic studio.

Yet, in a family portrait, one looks for resemblances as much as for differences, and in this program of works ranging in time from 1899 to 1978, the family resemblance came most clearly in the rich, almost ecstatically colored use of the symphony orchestra.

"We grew up in an ambience of certain types of melodies, of certain musical curves," Ivan remarked after the concert. "When I hear those things, I know immediately that it is the music of my father or one of his friends, like Prokofiev or Martini."

The program opened with Nikolai Tcherpnin's Prelude to "La Princesse Lointaine," an eight-minute tone-poem-like piece that both underlined the direct link to Rimsky and suggested a predisposition to the influence of the French "impressionists" that was later to earn him the jocular nickname of Debussy-Ravelovich Tcherpnin.

Alexander was represented here by three works. "Mystère" for cello and chamber orchestra (1925) and the Triple Concerto for piano, cello, violin and string orchestra (1931) display rhythmic and tonal complexities and unsentimental

brashness that show him to be in the mainstream of the 1920s avant-garde.

The Symphony No. 4 (1957), perhaps his best-known orchestral work, written at a time of personal difficulty, is a far more personal statement and a more Russian one than the earlier works, with its ironic waltz of the second movement and the explicit citation of medieval Russian liturgical themes in the pianissimo finale.

Gennady Rozhdestvensky conducted the music of the two earlier Tcherpnins, with alert sympathy and an intuitive sense of style, and drew excellent performances from the Basel Radio Orchestra.

The third generation was represented only by Ivan's "Le Va et le Vient," a 17-minute orchestral piece based on a much longer electronic work for oboe and synthesizer (built by Serge, whose own orchestral contribution to this concert was not completed in time).

N.Y. Philharmonic to Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 1 (NYT)—The New York Philharmonic is traveling 10,000 miles for two concerts at the Colon Theater here Sunday and Monday thanks to the determined efforts of a woman, Jeannette Arata de Erize, to bring the best in music to Argentina's knowledgeable public.

The concerts, which are a high point of the musical season, are sold out for the Colon's 3,000 seats, and boxes have been taken \$1,000 each by private companies sponsoring the visit.

But Mrs. Erize, who is president of the Mozarteum Argentino, a private nonprofit association that contracted the visit of the Philharmonic, said that half the audience would be young people paying less than a cinema ticket.

This is in line with the Mozarteum's policy of cultivating an appreciation of formal music among youth and providing fellowships and study grants for talented young

musicians. Among the scholarship beneficiaries who are now prominent are Nicolas Chumachenko, first violin of the Zurich Orchestra, and members of the Camerata Bariloche and National Symphony of Argentina.

The prestige of the Mozarteum both here and abroad under the direction of Mrs. Erize made possible the contracting of the New York Philharmonic in an unusually late scheduling.

Mrs. Erize said that she learned last December that the Philharmonic had free dates over the Labor Day weekend because of a cancellation.

The two-concert visit is going to cost the Mozarteum \$220,000, underwritten mainly by a group of Argentine and U.S. companies with affiliates here. Argentine Airlines is helping in the cost of transporting 125 musicians and other members of the orchestra.

The Art Market

French Need to Reform System to Face Competition

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Sept. 1 (IHT)—End of season results make it clear that drastic changes must take place in the French auction system if professionals want to attract foreign sellers or even keep up their present level of activity.

Most urgently needed is the reform that will induce auctioneers to pool resources. That means first of all concentrating and sorting out by category the goods entrusted to them for sale. As long as all available leading impressionists are spread out thinly in a sprinkling of otherwise minor auctions instead of being lumped together in two or three yearly sales as is the case in London, the French market will not be able to hold specialized sales. That is the No. 1 problem.

Under present circumstances, it is clear that this pooling of national resources is not possible. Personal rivalries and petty jealousies are such that auctioneers are not willing to part with the one or two important works they may have chanced to come across and have them included in their colleagues' more important sales. It happens occasionally—which is not enough—and affects a handful of works, while it should be systematic. The Paris market could stage wonderful French and European silver sales, and porcelain auctions every bit as glamorous as the remarkable sales organized by Christie's—and it does not.

Clearly, concentration is needed. But the "privilege du commissaire priseur," as it is understood today, is thought by some to stand in the way. Once an auctioneer holds a tenure for which he has had to pay a large sum, the rationale is that he will not take steps that might seem to jeopardize his investment. He will not divest himself of those goods he can sell in person since he hopes to enhance his prestige and, thereby, the monetary value of his tenure. If there were no such "privilege" and if the rules applying to auctions were those of normal business, competition would soon change the situation. The less active members of the profession would be fast eliminated.

Advertising

The right to borrow from banks, which French auctioneers do not have, to advertise and publicize without restriction—an absolute must in the auctioneering business—the right to negotiate the exact fee requested from the seller—again, a must in major sales—all these rules of ordinary business would allow French auctioneers to compete with their foreign colleagues on an equal footing, and, no less important, would force out of the profession those who have not the ability and scope.

If anybody still believes that the old system making auctioneers officers of justice is really necessary to protect the rights of the creditors when judicial sales are ordered by a court, then it could be preserved for those judicial sales. However, even there it seems obvious to many professionals that the right of creditors would be better safeguarded if they got more money

out of their debtors' possessions through better salesmanship; from the seller's viewpoint, judicial sales are generally counterproductive.

Any such basic reform is bound to affect the peculiar French expertizing system. Unlike the auctioneering profession, experts have no legal standing. Anybody is entitled to call himself an expert. What differentiates self-styled experts from auction-room experts is the fact that the latter have two professional associations which they join by being co-opted by the members. Sometimes they are appointed to courts and are to a certain authority. Auctioneers recruit the experts, not the other way round. These two professional associations although they have no obligation whatsoever to do so. These experts are called in for advice on such specialized categories as old masters, impressionists, silver, porcelain, etc. The majority are dealers, which is how they acquire their sometimes considerable expertise—a practical kind of expertise hardly ever backed by an academic background. In fact, they vary from the

highest degree of competence to virtual ineffectuality.

Their merits aside, the framework within which they operate is unsatisfactory. Experts are often called in too late by the overworked, ill-organized auctioneers and hardly spend any time doing the required research work over pieces that can raise difficulties. Because they receive a percentage on the knockdown price, varying from 3 to 5 percent according to categories, they have a vested interest in "expertizing" the largest possible number of items. But one result is that some of these experts have a universal competence that is truly impressive.

Enormous Range

Two of them catalog the whole range of primitive arts from British Columbia to New Zealand, ancient Egyptian art, Roman and Greek antiquities, medieval art, Byzantine works, Islamic art from Morocco to Islamic India, Renaissance bronzes, carvings, enamels, Louis XIII and Louis XIV objects d'art and even Renaissance and early 17th-century furniture.

The other problem is that experts often tend to be exaggeratedly cautious because they are financially liable, should an item be proved to be different in substance, period or provenance from the description they have given it. As a result, their cataloging is often vague. Countless paintings go down as "attributed to" or "school of" and innumerable objects are dated in the vaguest terms or even given no date. That does not prevent the expert from getting his percentage.

This system damages the reputation of experts as a whole and does nothing to enhance the image of French sales outside of France. The English system, where the heads of the departments concerned and their assistants, with their own specializations, give an opinion without being legally responsible for it, is on the whole more convincing and less costly.

If larger auctioneering groups existed in France, they could afford to have their own full-time department heads as in England.

Compared with the two basic reforms that will revise the expert

Cannon Player Is Always Loaded for Tchaikovsky

By Tom Gorman

SAN DIEGO—Charlie "Boom Boom" Marsh's musical repertoire consists of just one note. It is a basic cannon blast.

Most musicians carry their instruments in cases. Marsh hauls his in a trailer. Before a performance, most musicians will play a few measures on their instruments. Marsh loads his.

Not too many compositions, of course, call for someone to play cannon. But there are not too many cannon players, either. And that is why Marsh is in demand throughout the United States when an orchestra is to perform Beethoven's "Wellington's Victory" or Tchaikovsky's "1812 Overture."

That was the case recently when the San Diego Symphony performed Tchaikovsky's composition, under the baton of guest conductor Andre Kostelanetz. It was easy to spot Marsh. He was the man fiddling with four cannons and 13 mortars. "The 1812 Overture" is scored for 16 cannon blasts. Kostelanetz likes to add a 17th at the end of the piece to serve as a sort of exclamation point.

Marsh, who lives near Escondido, Calif., is not a musician by profession and admits he is a self-taught cannon player since no schools offer formal musical instruction in cannon.

Collects Cannons

Marsh, 62, a retired marketing executive for several electronics firms, has a background in electrical engineering. His hobby is reconditioning antique pistols (he has more than 100) and collecting Civil War cannons (he has three).

He got into the cannon-firing business during Fourth of July celebrations years ago, he said, and performed in his first concert in 1968 in Philadelphia. Since then, he



Charlie (Boom Boom) Marsh leans on a musical instrument he hugs around U.S. concert halls.

has performed throughout the United States.

Today, he said, "there are two or three other owners of Civil War cannon or—as in the case of conductor Arthur Fiedler in Boston—modern National Guard equipment—to provide the cannon blasts."

Since during the performance of "The 1812 Overture" a cannon can be fired only once ("There's no time to reload"), Marsh uses his three Civil War cannon, a three-quarter-size replica and 13 mortars.

"The first 13 blasts are from the mortars, with simply a flame-and-smoke charge to the cannon being set off to provide the visual effect," Marsh said. The last four blasts are exclusively from the cannon.

Because a fuse would not offer the precise timing needed for the charges to be set off, Marsh has built two control boxes which can set off the cannon electronically for instantaneous results.

A remote control box was operated by a percussionist in the orchestra, who simply pressed a "fire" button at the appropriate times.

Marsh was offstage, holding the second control box to case, for some reason, the remote control box did not operate properly. Was that to suggest that something might have gone wrong?

"Well, I remember in 1969 I was asked to perform with the Los An-

geles Philharmonic for 'Wellington's Victory,' it calls for 108 booms.

"We had just built a new control box and we only had time to practice firing 10 blasts. It worked fine."

"And when we began the actual performance, the first 10 shots again went off fine. But starting with the 11th, every time we wanted to set off a single charge, 10 went off by mistake."

"You just wouldn't believe it. Windows broke, mirrors broke, we even broke plumbing fixtures and the stage started flooding." It was the year Boom Boom Marsh almost sank the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

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The German Democratic Republic offers considerable potential on plant exports

From Farming Equipment to Grill Bars

The Fortschritt farming equipment foreign trade enterprise exports products of the GDR's farm and food processing machinery and automotive industries.

It supplies:

- Machines and equipment for soil tillage, potato, grain and forage harvesting, and liquid manure distribution;
- Plant and equipment for the milling and mixed fodder industries, for grain cleaning and storage, milking and stock breeding, and milk processing;
- Packaging systems, beverage and chocolate production machines, machinery for large-scale catering establishments, grill bars, self-service lines, machine systems for potato processing, meat processing equipment, plant for poultry and small domestic animal farming.

The food processing machinery industry has been centralized under the name VEB Kombinat NAGEMA, with headquarters in Dresden. It comprises over 30 factories with a combined staff of about 13,000.

NAGEMA products have been delivered to customers in more than 70 countries, including the Soviet Union, the USA, FRG, France, Great Britain, Spain, Poland, Brazil and Colombia. The NAGEMA combine is one of the world's leading producers of machines and plant for packaging of solid and liquid goods. It

offers packaging, wrapping, canning, filling and bottling machinery for bread, meat, sausage, cheese, non-perishable baked goods, confectionery, fish, fruit, vegetables, alcoholic beverages, milk and milk drinks, juices, oil, fruit concentrates and syrup, knitwear, hosiery, fabrics, books and plastic goods.

Some 75 per cent of NAGEMA's total output is exported. Best-selling products include the EU-3 candy packaging machine, of which some 3,000 have been manufactured so far for delivery to Egypt, Sudan, Lebanon, Iran, Colombia, France, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal and Turkey. Due to great demand for packaging machines, NAGEMA has managed to introduce a high degree of rationalization. In Dresden, a flow-line with an annual output of 600 candy and chocolate packaging machines has been set up which is unique in the world.

Besides individual machines for various fields of application, NAGEMA increasingly produces complete production lines and equipment, including slaughterhouses, packaging lines, bottling lines and chocolate factories. Packaging lines for a wide range of goods have been delivered, for example, to the USA and Mexico. Contracts for the delivery of complete slaughterhouses have been concluded with, among other countries, Iraq and Mexico.

The GDR foreign trade enterprise Technocommerz GmbH handles the exports of important factories and combined works of the GDR metalworking industry.

Its range includes complete diesel-driven generating sets, diesel engines, plant and equipment for air conditioning, ventilation and refrigeration, complete irrigation and drainage pumping stations, pumps and compressors.

Also in demand on the world market are units and standard components made by ORSTA Hydraulik, power station plant and equipment, fittings for all industries, gears and clutches, plant and equipment for electroplating, as well as castings and forgings. Technocommerz represents the interests of such renowned plant and equipment producers as:

- VEB Lufttechnische Anlagen Dresden,
- VEB Kombinat Pumpen und Verdichter Halle, and
- VEB Schwermaschinenbaukombinat Karl Liebknecht Magdeburg.

Top Class Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Plant

An important position in the Technocommerz delivery program is occupied by the GDR air conditioning and refrigeration engineering industries. Ventilation, air conditioning, refrigeration and de-dusting installations and plant, which are planned, designed and produced by the enterprises represented, are exported by

From Complete Cold-storage Depots to Marine Diesel Engines

Technocommerz to as many as 25 countries. Testifying to the top-quality work done in this field are 15 Gold Medals awarded at Leipzig Fairs since 1968, as well as numerous diplomas and medals won at fairs and special group displays abroad.

The comprehensive Technocommerz range in the field of ventilation and refrigeration includes:

- Electrostatic de-dusting plant (for de-dusting smoke gas at large-scale and industrial thermal power stations, for the chemical and iron and steel industries),
- Cooling units for refrigeration installations in the food and other luxury industries, e.g. dairies and breweries, and for the chemical industry,
- Air conditioning installations for computers and public and industrial buildings,
- Cooling tower fans (for cooling waste water at thermal power stations and large chemical factories),
- Cold-storage installations (for meat, poultry, fish, fruit, vegetables and dairy products).

Technocommerz offers both cold-storage equipment and complete cold-storage depots produced by VEB IMEX. The program also includes machines and cooling units for artificially frozen skating rinks.

Because of the great variety of demands made on ventilation engineering, experts of the VEB Lufttechnische Anlagen Dresden

have developed specialized know-how, technologies and methods. The enterprise meets the needs of many users and offers specially designed units and machine systems for public, industrial and power station buildings, for agriculture and the public health service.

Berlin Palace of the Republic Demonstrates Industry's Efficiency

The Dresden factory has provided a fine example of its capability by outfitting the Palace of the Republic with latest installations, making stays at its fully air-conditioned rooms and halls very pleasant.

Dresden experts took over primary responsibility for this complicated assignment. Some 650,000 cubic meters of enclosed area had to be equipped with air conditioning facilities. That called for some 2 million cubic meters of air to be moved hourly and a cooling capacity of some 8 million kcal per hour.

To obtain these parameters, some 150 plants were assembled at six central stations in cooperation with GDR and foreign firms.

Marine Diesel Engines Prove Their Value

VEB Schwermaschinenbaukombinat Magdeburg (SKL) is a well-known producer of medium-speed diesel engines. At modern production departments, company-made engines are finished into diesel-driven generating sets. Diesel engines and generating aggregates from the GDR have proved their merits on multiple occasions in generating electrical

energy both as stationary plant and aboard ships.

Engines with Running Times of Up to 30,000 Working Hours
Diesel engines of the VD 26/20 AL series permit maintenance-free service up to 30,000 working hours. This ensures full operation, without any attendance needed, in temporarily unstaffed engine rooms.

Over the last two years alone, more than 400 units of this series

have been delivered for power generating plant aboard ships of different types. For example, the complete Atlantic Supertrawler series of the GDR Volkswerft Stralsund shipyard was equipped with 6 VD 26/20 AL-1 and 6 VD 26/20 AL-2 marine diesel-driven sets. The first of these types have meanwhile served more than 30,000 working hours. These products, too, were awarded Gold Medals at the Leipzig Fair

for their excellent technical and economic parameters.

By expending its trade relations with the young independent states, SKL has made a major contribution to the creation of their own fishing fleets. Among other things, complete power generating plants were delivered to Iraq and Syria, while marine diesel engines and stationary diesel-driven generating sets went to India and Egypt.

Export of Plant — A Promising Field of GDR Foreign Trade

The export of complete machine systems, production lines and equipment—as well as complete plant and factories—is growing on a worldwide scale. This trend is evident both in trade between industrialized countries and in commercial relations with the developing nations.

And there is growing interest in purchasing both software and hardware for complex technological processes from a single firm. A look at the structure of the GDR's foreign trade thus reflects an increase in the export of plant both in absolute figures and percentage-wise.

The GDR has considerable scientific, technological and production resources, a prerequisite for meeting the high demands placed on plant export. Growing specialization and cooperation among the socialist countries united in the CMEA facilitates concentration on fields with particularly favorable prerequisites. The most important

of them are presented in the articles below.

The GDR's leading plant exporters include the WMW Export-Import, Elektrotechnik Export-Import, Transportmaschinen Export-Import, Maschinen-Export, Technocommerz GmbH, Unitechno and Invest-Export foreign trade enterprises. They represent commercially important and structural industries which are characterized by especially rapid development of research and production.

For foreign buyers, these enterprises are the sole commercial partner. This has proved to be a major advantage considering the large number of sub-contractors normally involved in designing, assembling and handing-over of a plant.

Naturally the largest plant export transactions are with the socialist countries, especially the CMEA states, which are the GDR's main trade partners. At present, entire industrial complexes are being set up in the socialist economic region by firms from two or more CMEA countries. Acceptance of orders for such projects is in the hands of the most important supplier.

Of course, plant deals with the CMEA countries do not occupy the entire production capacity. Conditions are also favorable for export to developing and industrialized capitalist countries which, already today, are major buyers of plant from the GDR.

Export to the West is transacted in many ways. At the moment, the "classical" method of concluding contracts with general and exclusive suppliers is still the most important one. Diverse cooperation relations, however, have also been increasingly developing with capitalist countries. The GDR is an equal partner in setting up major investment projects of Western firms and proves

with its products that it is able to fully meet their high demands. In its commercial relations with industrialized capitalist countries, the GDR increasingly pursues another even closer form of cooperation—joint realization of third-country deals.

In addition to plant exports to Third World countries already being implemented jointly by GDR foreign trade enterprises and Western firms, a series of concrete negotiations is being held on this subject. Partners to these talks are the major plant exporters of the GDR and trusts from highly industrialized countries of Western Europe and Japan. It can be expected that these contracts will result in further cooperative projects.

The fact that such elements as market familiarity, market position and existing contacts may be used to mutual benefit must not be underestimated when discussing such projects.

Cooperation agreements are important not only from the purely commercial standpoint, but also with regard to commercial policy. The GDR's active commitment to this form of cooperation is in keeping with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which attaches great importance to closer economic cooperation between states of different social systems for the further stabilization of inter-governmental relations.

It should be borne in mind that the GDR always proceeds from the principles of equality and mutual advantage in cultivating the above-mentioned business relations, as well as in its entire commercial policy. This and the GDR's scientific, technological and economic resources provide excellent opportunities for further intensification of commercial relations.

INVEST EXPORT: An Efficient Business Partner

This foreign trade enterprise was founded in 1954 for the export of complete plant, equipment, technological process lines and single machines. During its more than 20 years of development, INVEST EXPORT has specialized in the export of plant and equipment for the metallurgical, chemical, cement, wire and cable, industries, as well as complex industrial plant for machine building.

At the same time, this development was linked with a process of concentration in partnership with the industry of the German Democratic Republic. INVEST EXPORT has increasingly developed into the export organization for the following industrial divisions:

- VEB Schwermaschinenbaukombinat Ernst Thälmann Magdeburg (SKET), in which the production of equipment for rolling mills, the wire and cable industry and the cement industry of the GDR is concentrated;
- VVB Chemanlagen, with their specialized chemical plant enterprises;
- VEB GISAG, combine for foundry equipment and castings;
- VEB INEX Berlin.

Under the economic structure of the GDR, the entire production, planning and research capacity of these industrial divisions is concentrated in these combines or in the associations of nationally-owned enterprises. These are efficient and experienced partners for the preparation and erection of complete plant, and for the supply of equipment for process lines.

The industrial partners of INVEST EXPORT with their 100,000 employees have gained decades of experience in their respective fields, guaranteeing excellent product quality.

A not unimportant factor in the development of INVEST EXPORT into an efficient and specialized plant exporter was, and is, cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries united in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (Comecon). The long-term agreements made in the Council permit the GDR to concentrate on the development and production of certain plant and equipment with which the trade program of INVEST EXPORT is also concerned. One result of this cooperation is the development and production of heavy-duty small section rolling mills, strand rolling machines, plant for petroleum refining as well as the dry method of cement manufacture which, with their performance parameters, demonstrate the high level of efficiency of the GDR. For trade partners of INVEST

EXPORT, the rich technical expertise and know-how of these important industrial divisions as a part of our trade program is available through the general suppliers.

INVEST EXPORT — Partner for the Erection of Plant in Over 80 Countries

Since its foundation in 1954, INVEST EXPORT has exported more than 1,000 plant and complete process lines.

In the Soviet metallurgical centers Krivoy Rog and Novokuznetsk alone, 30 rolling mills from SKET are now in operation. Further rolling mills were supplied to, among others, Nova Huta, Poland; Prokuplje and Smedereva, Yugoslavia; and the National Metal Industries and Egyptian Copper Works in Egypt. Rolling mill equipment and licenses have been sold to important steel concerns of the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Sweden and Japan.

The well-known cable manufacturers of the Soviet Union Moskalov and Toschkentkabel have been obtaining GDR equipment on a large scale for many years. Premier Cable, India, State Cable and Wire Co., Iraq, and Copper Works and Electro Cable of Egypt are among the GDR's customers for wire and cable manufacturing machines. The tire steel cord plant installed at FAN-International in Luxembourg is equipped with SKET machines.

To date, INVEST EXPORT has exported 300 process lines for cement manufacture—mainly operating on the dry method—to the Comecon countries, England, Finland, Burma and Egypt. At present, several large cement projects are under construction in Syria and Cuba. The cement plant supplied by INVEST EXPORT so far produce about 14 per cent of world cement output. In chemical engineering, INVEST EXPORT plays an active part in development of the chemical industry of the Soviet Union and other Comecon countries. These include, particularly, plant and partial equipment for primary petroleum refining, for polymers as well as plant for the potash, soda and detergent industry.

Numerous plant for the production of technical gases have been supplied to India and the Arab countries. Electrolytic plant were sold to customers in India, Cyprus, Bangladesh and Cameroon. Alcohol plant, evaporating plant and oil storage tanks delivered by INVEST EXPORT are used, for instance, in Egypt, India, Uruguay, Italy, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the Netherlands.

For the erection of complex metallurgical industrial plant INVEST EXPORT has exported, in cooperation with its industrial partners VEB INEX and VEB GISAG, numerous foundry plant and complete industrial complexes to the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, India, Chile and Egypt. In Algeria, INVEST EXPORT is responsible for erection of the first factory for the manufacture of fittings, a pump factory and a steel and grey iron casting foundry.

INVEST EXPORT has participated in the erection of various important large projects as a cooperation partner. In cooperation with the Soviet Union, INVEST EXPORT took part in construction of the metallurgical centers in Isfahan, Iran, Iskenderun, Turkey, and Anaba, Algeria. INVEST EXPORT and VOEST, Austria, have been closely cooperating in the erection of oil refineries and pulp factories in Bangladesh, Mauritania and Cameroon.

Machine Tool Construction in the GDR

Mechanical engineering and, especially, machine tool construction are key industries of structural importance to the GDR economy. Since the early 1970s especially, this branch has shown an accelerated pace of growth considerably exceeding that of the overall economy.

This applies equally to plastics and elastomer processing machinery construction and farm machinery construction. While industrial goods production of the entire national economy will go up by about 36 per cent in the 1976–1980 period, machine tool output will rise by 57 per cent. The development of the GDR's machine tool industry until 1980 is focused on substantial improvement of the technical standard and, especially, on a higher level of automation. Reflecting international development and demand, the production of highly efficient units and special-purpose machines, as well as numerically controlled machine tools, will be considerably increased.

In major fields of machine tool construction, the GDR will continue to set international standards and on that basis increase its exports on a worldwide scale. The complete plant and production line percentage of overall export will be further expanded. In this, the GDR acts as both main acceptor of orders and partner in cooperation in ex-factory and third country transactions.



Maschinen-Export Supplies Equipment and Plant for Open-cast Mines

In the plant exports sector, Maschinen-Export supplies open-cast mining machinery and plant for the extraction of lignite and other minerals, as well as equipment for lignite processing and briquetting. The firm also delivers know-how, machinery and equipment for coal transformation and for storing and handling bulk goods.

Commenting on the general features of the exported products, the firm's general manager has said: "The open-cast mining plant and conveying machinery, harbor and yard cranes, rail vehicles, plant and equipment for the construction and building materials industries we have exported to many countries for almost 30 years are distinguished by their high quality and reliability."

1st Proof: Based on scientific-technological progress in export industries, Maschinen-Export supplies customers on five continents with ever larger quantities of efficient and profitable plant for the extraction of lignite and other minerals by way of open cast mines, for conveying and processing raw lignite, as well as equipment for storing and handling bulk goods.

2nd Proof: The steady contact maintained by expert technical and commercial personnel of Maschinen-Export's foreign representations with the firm's many customers in socialist countries, developing and industrialized states of Europe, Asia, the Middle East and overseas, ensures that all valuable experience gathered from the use of exported products is taken into consideration. It also guarantees comprehensive services and expert consulting.

GDR Equipment for 35 Open-cast Mines Abroad
Representing efficient industrial enterprises on the world market, Maschinen-Export has so far equipped more than 35 large

open-cast mines in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Austria and Greece. Also delivered were:

- 160 plants for the extraction of coal and minerals,
- 25 crawler-type trucks linking belt conveyors,
- 70 boom stackers,
- 5 direct spoiling complexes, and
- more than 170 kilometers of belt conveyor plant (both stationary and mobile).

Export agreements have been signed for further large-scale deliveries of plant. Beyond that, the rich experience of GDR experts in exploring, evaluating and planning of deposits to be exploited through open-cast mining has met with wide international recognition. Opening up of deposits and expansion of existing mines in many countries including Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and India were prepared and planned either by GDR experts alone or in cooperation with the customers' planning institutions.

Demand for Optimum Techniques

Solution of complex present and future tasks in open-pit technology calls for optimum techniques to be applied. For example, in the Soviet Union nearly three-fourths of raw materials mined are to be won by strip mining under economic plans covering the period up to 1980. Considering the steadily deteriorating conditions of operation and ever larger quantities of overburden to be removed, efficient extracting plant should be available. The GDR itself has major lignite deposits which have been intensively exploited for decades. This has led to the development of an effective domestic industry putting out all plant and machinery neces-

sary for lignite mining, conveying and processing. The modern plant and open-cast mining equipment they have designed. However, belt conveyance and direct spoiling are coming to the fore, as they offer superior effectiveness.

Belt Conveying
Due to increasing use of large-scale bucket-wheel excavators, belt conveying has been applied to a growing extent. Plant and machinery can be adjusted satisfactorily to local conditions. This permits top results because the continuously excavated material can be transported further only by means of belt conveyors. But the use of the combination bucket-wheel excavator-belt conveyor-stacker has the disadvantage that the overburden must be carried to the waste dump or another area further off via a chain of belt conveyors. For this reason GDR experts have focused their attention on developing techniques which shorten expensive conveyance routes.

Direct Spoiling
As the use of overburden conveying bridges is not feasible at all open-cast mines, the direct spoiling technique has increasingly gained in importance in the GDR. Above all, operating expenses are remarkably lower. It requires the combined use of bucket-wheel excavators and boom stackers, with the excavator pouring the overburden material directly onto the receiving belt of the stacker. Thus long routes to spoil banks are avoided. The bridging of the uncovered seam by means of long booms makes extraction work easy and ensures a sufficient amount of mineral ready to be taken up.

The use of the excavator-stacker-stacker combination, all three moving on crawler treads, means a high degree of mobility, provided that operators are familiar with these giant plant. To facilitate this, TAKRAF enterprises and their suppliers have developed special equipment and flat-belt conveying systems which are up to the requirements of modern open-cast mining. Their characteristics are:

- High effectiveness and operational comfort,
- Reduced weight/size ratio, with low investment and operational expenses,
- Maximum adjustability to surface conditions, high reliability, low wear, low maintenance costs,
- Special consideration of surface-conditioned requirements with regard to ground pressure, fixing of slope angle during operation, and water content of the material mined.

The open-cast mines equipped thus far by TAKRAF and project planning firms at home and abroad clearly testify to the trend towards giving priority to belt conveying, a trend that is justified from the scientific-technical and economic points of view. It can also be applied at mines which are being opened up where there has been little or no experience so far in the use of that technique. For it is open-cast mining that has enormously been boosted in the Soviet Union and other countries. Large deposits of lignite and hard coal, iron ore, bauxite, phosphate, sulfur, uranium and other minerals have been discovered in the Soviet Union, India, African States and Australia. A comprehensive agreement concluded between the GDR and Australia on the supply of efficient GDR-made mining plant is but one of many examples of international appreciation and recognition of GDR products.

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GDR Economy — Under the Banner of Stability

The German Democratic Republic is not one of the world's largest nations. With 108,178 square kilometers, it ranks only 100th in terms of area. Gauged by population (17 million), it is 36th. And yet it ranks among the world's ten greatest industrial powers, with a high standard of living and extremely diversified foreign trade relations. It has attained this position, moreover, in less than three decades.

Remarkable Growth Figures

Circumstances following the end of World War II were not exactly propitious. The ravages of war were felt for more directly here than in the territory today occupied by the Federal Republic of Germany. The capacity of basic industry, only rudimentary to start with, in 1946 amounted to just 52 per cent of what it had been in 1936, while that of the metalworking industry had declined to 29 per cent and light industry to 44 per cent. There were virtually no raw materials worth mentioning and only a single antiquated steel works.

The visitor to the GDR today will see evidence of the dramatic change that has taken place, for modern industrial plants have mushroomed everywhere. By the end of the Sixties, an indigenous basic industry had been created as the basis for the GDR's traditional branches of toolmaking, textiles and precision mechanics/optics. Joining them, such new branches of industry as data processing, control technology, semiconductor technology, plastics processing, chemical plant construction and power engineering have been created from nil. Industrial production rose from 25 billion marks in 1949 (the year in which the GDR was founded) to 300.5 billion marks in 1977. During the same period, annual national income increased from 22 billion to nearly 155 billion marks. With just one-fourth of the population, the GDR today produces twice as much as the former Deutsche Reich in 1936. For every 100,000 marks of national revenue, 30 employees were required in 1949, while today the figure is only 5. In agriculture, one worker provided food for nine mouths in 1949; today the same worker already feeds 32 people.

In its 30th year, the GDR now produces as many goods in just one month as it did in all of 1949. In less than 50 days, as much no-

tional income is generated as in all of 1949. At present growth rates, it will be 8 times larger in 1980 than in the year of the GDR's establishment.

GDR Industry Today

Out of every 100 wage and salary earners in the GDR, 37 are employed in industrial operations. Of every 100 marks of industrial output, 30 are accounted for by basic industry, 35 by the metalworking industry and another 35 by light industry and food production. Such branches as toolmaking and vehicle assembly, electrical/electronic engineering, scientific instrument assembly and the chemical industry, which are the prime determinants of scientific/technical progress, have experienced preeminent growth in recent years. Together, these industries account for more than 50 per cent of total production. In conjunction with the shift in production structure, there has been a significant trend towards concentration of production in the GDR. Over the past two decades, for example, the number of industrial operations has been reduced from 20,000 to 10,000 while the number of jobs has been held essentially constant. Potent industrial combines have been formed, of which there are currently 40. More than one-third of all blue- and white-collar workers are employed in these combines.

Among the largest industrial enterprises of the GDR are Leuna-Werke (chemicals) with roughly 30,000 employees, as well as the "Ernst Thälmann" heavy machinery plant in Magdeburg, and the "7th of October" toolmaking enterprise with between 10,000 and 18,000 employees each. The industries of the GDR currently list combined machinery, plant and equipment assets valued at approximately 215 billion marks.

Successful 5-year Plan—Steady Growth

The economy of the GDR—planned in 5-year increments—has for many years been distinguished by steady growth rates. For a lengthy period now, national income and industrial goods production have risen by about 5 per cent. The figures in 1977 were 5.2 and 5.4 per cent respectively, with plans calling for 5.4/5.7 per cent increases this year. And prospects are good that these figures will be achieved by year's end. For the 5-year planning period from 1971 to 1975, national income in-

creased by 30.1 per cent. More than 22,000 new products and processes were put into production. In many sectors of the economy, as for instance in the metalworking industry, up to half of all products and processes have been introduced since 1971.

Based on this solid foundation, the GDR has successfully mastered the first two years of its 5-year plan extending till 1980. The objective is to succeed in continuing the productivity increases already achieved. Altogether, the present 5-year plan calls for increasing goods production by 34 per cent, national income by 27.9 per cent and work productivity by 30 per cent. During the first two years of this 5-year plan, targeted objectives have been proportionately achieved and in some cases even surpassed.

All this makes the GDR an attractive trade partner throughout the world, as reflected by a disproportionately high 7 per cent growth in foreign trade volume during 1977. In 1978, GDR foreign trade is expected to cross the 100-billion-mark threshold for the first time. A remarkable volume, which will further increase in coming years.

Complete plant for power transmission and distribution, generators, transformers, electric motors, induction and electroplating plant, welding implements and electric furnaces are produced under the VEM trademark. During the 15 years of its existence, the VEM Trademark Assn. Inc. has raised its membership from 32 to 55 enterprises. At present, these enterprises have a total staff of about 75,000 and turn out several billion marks worth of goods annually.

VEM products are exported to all European countries and, as direct or indirect exports, can also be found on all other continents. The GDR's electrical engineering industry delivers individual and turnkey power plant of any voltage range, including design, construction and start-up. All plant is adapted to geographic and climate conditions in the country of operation.

VEM plant and equipment of voltage ranges up to 400 kV are used for transmission and distribution of electrical energy in power grids of many countries including that of the CMEA, one of the largest and most efficient of its type in the world.

VEM products have also been supplied to Greece, Egypt, Algeria, Kuwait and Syria. Mains transformers for use in power supply systems and designed according to British Standards (BSS), for example, guarantee reliable operation even under extremely high ambient temperatures and testify to the versatile applicability of VEM products.

Greece is but one of many European countries where VEM high-tension plant has been installed.

Electrical Engineering Plant Exports Rising

Attentive observers of the GDR's foreign trade realize that export of industrial plant is increasingly taking on a central role. This is particularly true of electrical engineering plant, which is attracting more and more buyers due to its high technical standards.

In response to this development, the Elektrotechnik Export-Import foreign trade enterprise has recently geared its program to the export of plant and related fields. As a result, Elektrotechnik Export-Import has become one of the GDR's major plant exporters. It supplies:

- Turbine power transmission and distribution plant
- Control engineering plant
- Electric welding implements and automatic welding machines plus accessories (resistance arc welding and plasma plant)
- Electric furnaces
- Surface refinishing plant
- Electric insulating material, high tension capacitors
- Rotating electric machines
- Cables and lines
- Electro-ceramics
- Telephone exchanges
- Radio transmitting and receiving plant
- Carrier frequency broadcasting plant and radio relay systems
- Railway, signalling and safety plant
- Industrial control systems
- Complete production and assembling plant

The machine tool industry of the German Democratic Republic is a dominant economic branch. Comprising 60 enterprises and an efficient research center, it employs a total staff of 70,000.

Its production program ranges from individual tools to complete plant and includes all major products for all fields of mechanical engineering, for the antifriction bearing industry, vehicle construction and standard and formed component construction.

The industry offers hand, industrial and machine tools, automatic tools, production lines, numerically controlled machine tools, machining centers and complete industrial plant with a high proportion of machine tools for small, medium and large-scale series production.

All these products are exported by the WMW Export-Import foreign trade enterprise, at the GDR capital Berlin. WMW Export-Import maintains technical and commercial offices in over 20 countries, joint marketing companies in a number of West European countries, and an extensive network of agents in more than 30

countries. It has a large after-sales service staff and specialists for assembly abroad. All this guarantees reliable service comparing well with that of other leading producers.

According to a 1977 survey by American Machinist, the GDR ranked fifth among the world's machine tool producing countries in 1976, ahead of such highly industrialized countries as Italy, Great Britain and France. On export of machine tools, the GDR was in seventh place, according to American Machinist, a fact testifying to the high international appreciation of these products.

In this context, the production/export ratio is particularly interesting. Of the cutting machines produced in the GDR in 1976, some 84 per cent were exported. Main customers of the GDR's machine tool industry are the Soviet Union and the other CMEA countries.

Supplies to Western Europe, Scandinavia and a number of developing countries have likewise gained considerable importance and this trend is increasing.

Cutting machine exports to selected non-socialist countries in 1976 include:

	in million foreign exchange marks
Belgium/Luxembourg	3.4
Brazil	20.3
FRG	26.3
France	14.0
Great Britain	16.9
Italy	9.5
Austria	6.1
Sweden	9.0

So far, the GDR has sold 220,000 machine tools to over 50 countries. The FRG, one of the main non-socialist buyers, over the past 20 years has purchased more than 60,000 machine tools which are operating reliably at such companies as Hoesch AG, Daimler-Benz AG, Siemens AG, Mannesmann AG, Rheinmetall AG, AEG and Demag.

Renowned enterprises in other West European countries which purchased GDR machine tools include, in France, Citroën, Michelin, Peugeot, Renault, Creusot Loire, Usinor, Pant à Mousson, Arbel, France Belge and ANF; in Italy, Fiat, EGAM, Riv-SKF, Falck and Dalmine; in Britain, GKN, Sykes, Molrix, Wickman, Ford Dagenham, British Steel Corp. and Modern Wheel Drive.

Electric Energy Plant on All Continents

Responding to an international invitation to tender bids, Elektrotechnik Export-Import won a contract for setting up a total of eight turnkey stations for Greece's new 400 kV power transmission grid. Since important producers of electrical energy are situated in the north of the country—they account for about 50 per cent of total energy output—efficient transmission plant had to be set up connecting the producers with the main consumers around Saloniki and Athens.

The first transformer stations were supplied as early as 1972, others were delivered recently. To meet this major export order, a number of complex technical problems resulting from contract specifications had to be solved. Besides the 400 kV stations, twelve 66 kV transformer stations, seven 123 kV transformer stations, eleven 245 kV transformer stations and sixteen 420 kV transformer stations were exported to several countries in the past decade. Experts' reports and references vouch for the serviceability of these products.

HT testing devices are another section of the VEM production range, likewise of top international standard. They are manufactured at VEB Transformator- und Röntgenwerk Hermann Motz (TuR) in Dresden. Its production includes AC testing devices for up to 2,250 kV and 5,000 kVA, impulse voltage testing devices for up to 7,000 kV and 620 kVA, and DC testing devices for over 2,000 kV and several hundred milliamperes.

The production program of complete series of HT testing devices for all kinds of voltage is complemented by corresponding measuring and control equipment. Delivery to the Scientific Research Institute for Direct Current in Leningrad of the world's largest and most modern HT testing laboratory is an example of the efficiency of the TuR enterprise. A model of this plant, which is of great importance for more rational transmission of high energy loads, was displayed for the first time at the 1978 Leipzig Spring Fair.

Automation plant from the German Democratic Republic has

also been purchased by customers in many countries. The GDR's leading producer is VEB Geräte- und Reglerwerke Teltow, which is highly experienced in designing, constructing, installing and putting into operation of automation plant for the power, chemical, construction and metallurgical industries, for agriculture, water management, air conditioning and road transport (traffic signals).

The enterprise also offers recognized know-how for the automation of conventional and nuclear power plant, for boiler control and heating plant. Such plants have been delivered to a number of CMEA states, Egypt, Finland, Sri Lanka and many other countries.

Major export contracts have also been concluded regarding automation plant for the chemical industry. Plant for all stages of manufacture, mainly in the petrochemical and fertilizer industries, are operating in the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, Brazil, Yugoslavia and the Netherlands, among other countries.



Fitters from VEB Werk für Signal- und Sicherungstechnik Berlin (WSSB) testing a cable along the Katana, Syria, railway line. The Berlin enterprise has equipped this and other lines in the Middle East with complete interlocking and telecommunication plant exported by the Elektrotechnik Export-Import foreign trade enterprise.

Well-known on Many Markets: TRUSIOMA (R) and POLYGRAPH Plant

The UNITECHNA foreign trade enterprise exports products of two major GDR industries: Paper and printing machine construction, and plastics and elastomer machine construction. The machines, units and plant designed and built by these efficient branches—with such, highly regarded trademarks as POLYGRAPH and TRUSIOMA (R)—have proven their merits worldwide.

In the past few years, UNITECHNA's export activities have been increasingly focused on the supply of complete plant. The enterprise thus meets the growing interests of its partners all over the world in purchasing ready solutions from single units to entire machine systems. UNITECHNA maintains offices in 30 states on all continents, while more than 100 agent firms provide professional advice, quick supply of spares and excellent service.

The Export Program of UNITECHNA
Foreign Trade Enterprise,
108 Berlin, GDR

Once again in 1978, UNITECHNA will display models of its lat-

est developments at international trade fairs and exhibitions.

The VEB POLYGRAPH Central Designing Office, a specialized enterprise, designs, delivers and erects on the same principle. This specialized enterprise has so far set up or modernized over 100 printing and bookbinding plants. GDR-designed printing shops for newspapers and magazines, maps and securities are operating in Egypt, Algeria, Sudan, Iraq, Burma, Brazil and other countries. On July 1, 1977, the most advanced printshop in Latin America was inaugurated at Guanajuato, Mexico. Only 20 months elapsed between signing of the contract and inauguration of the facility, which has an annual capacity of 23 million books, newspapers and magazines.

In Kerala State, India, construction is under way of a printshop for schoolbooks with an annual output of 15 million volumes. It is the second shop of this type India has purchased from the GDR. The first was inaugurated in Patna, Bihar State, in 1972 and has an annual capacity of 10 million volumes.

New and Advanced Designs of the GDR Printing Machine Industry

The GDR has quickly reacted to the international trend of introducing the web-fed offset technique into newspaper and magazine printing, and has become a trendsetter itself. The proven ZIRKON 66 web-fed offset printing press has been redesigned. Besides printing newspapers and magazines, the advanced ZIRKON 66-II version is suitable for printing advertising pamphlets, catalogues and books. Main customers for ZIRKON presses include Sweden, the FRG and the USA, which so far have imported over 500 of these machines.

The RONDOSET PETIT is another sophisticated design. It is best suited for medium circulation and meets demands for more rational production with lavish illustration, including color photographs, of dailies. The ZIRKON and RONDOSET PETIT presses can also be used for cardboard printing. The VEB POLYGRAPH line further includes a wide range of sheet-fed offset presses such as the PLANETA-VARIANT 64-3 SW 2, a size 4, six-color perfecting press

The Leipzig Fair — Interface of East-West Trade

"Exhibitors, economic experts, trade officials, technicians and scientists used Leipzig as a world trade marketplace to conclude important export and import agreements, to establish new business contacts, to exchange a great variety of information and to make international capacity comparisons," says the closing report on the 1978 Leipzig Spring Fair. And indeed the approximately \$250 million contract concluded at this fair between the GDR Chemie-Import-Export foreign trade organization and the Dow Chemical Company of the USA for long-term mutual supply of propylene and propylene oxide is no mere trifle. This is but one example selected from a long list of commercial activities which demonstrate the far-reaching potential of the Leipzig Fair. What goals can a foreign firm set itself when deciding to exhibit in Leipzig? What opportunities present themselves for visitors, buyers and technical experts from abroad?

One must realize, first of all, that the Leipzig Fair is the key foreign trade event of the German Democratic Republic, a country enjoying highly developed industry and simultaneously—thanks to its economic structure—extensive international trade relations. At the Leipzig Fair, held twice yearly in spring and fall, one can view the GDR's entire export range of capital and consumer goods and, on the other hand, gain the most comprehensive overview of its diverse import requirements. Knowledgeable foreign trade and industry representatives are available at every fair for negotiations and contacts with prospects and partners from abroad.

At the upcoming Leipzig Fall Fair (September 3—10, 1978) some 2,800 GDR foreign trade organizations and industrial enterprises will be represented as exhibitors. Their participation indicates the GDR's willingness to expand trade—including trade with capitalist countries—for mutual benefit. The 11 per cent increase in foreign trade volume targeted for 1978 in the GDR's national economic plan clearly indicates the scope of opportunities available for foreign exhibitors and buyers at this year's Fall Fair, i.e. for both exporters and importers. While discussion thus far has concentrated on doing business with the GDR, the business goals of participants at the Leipzig Fair need not be restricted solely to the GDR. As virtually all exhibitors from Western Europe and overseas who have already frequently taken part in this fair realize, a carefully planned presence in Leipzig can well serve in lieu of a costly, time-consuming business trip through several socialist countries. Here, as at no other fair, the GDR and all CMEA member countries, as well as Yugoslavia and other socialist nations, are represented by their leading foreign trade organizations with a complete and comprehensive range of products. In Leipzig you can sell to the most remote corner of Mongolia, a British export magazine aptly observed recently.

The Leipzig Fair serves as a center of East-West trade, which currently enjoys a growth rate higher than that of world trade as a whole. Trade by CMEA countries with the capitalist industrial nations, for example, increased nine-fold from 1969 to 1976. The

opportunities available in East-West trade have been perceived by alert, realistically-minded business people in West European countries, the USA, Japan and other nations. And they actively and regularly exploit these opportunities in Leipzig. With this in mind, 1,500 exhibitors from 25 capitalist industrial countries and West Berlin will participate at this year's Leipzig Fall Fair. Altogether, more than 6,000 exhibitors from 50 nations have registered. Over half of them come from abroad. Visitors are expected from approximately 100 countries. At the Leipzig Spring Fair (March 11—18, 1979) some 9,000 exhibitors from 60 countries will be represented. And here, as at every Leipzig Spring Fair, the participation of approximately 20 developing nations with official collective exhibits will attract the special interest of visitors to the fair.

These figures reveal the worldwide estimation of Leipzig's value as an international marketplace.

The Leipzig Fair is a virtually ideal event at which to study supply and demand on the world market, to become familiarized with innovations and advances in all industrial production fields, and to obtain insights into competitors' lines. Net exhibition space will be 280,000 square meters at the Fall Fair, 340,000 at the Spring Fair. The entire range of capital and consumer goods is clearly subdivided by branches, with a considerable number of them comparable to specialist fairs as regards international participation, quality of the merchandise displayed and actual exhibition space. At the 1978 Leipzig Fall Fair, for example, the chemical sector will be represented by exhibitors from 25 countries in chemistry, chemical plant and plastic machines branches, including the key foreign trade organizations of the GDR, the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, as well as the major chemical concerns of western Europe and the USA. Textile and shoe machinery will be displayed by exhibitors from 20 countries, on-road vehicles and medical technology by exhibitors from 15 countries each. Also enjoying heavy international representation are the 20 branches of the consumer goods fair, including textiles and garments with firms from nearly 30 countries, food and semiluxuries from 35 countries, glass and ceramics as well as leisure and sport articles with exhibitors from 15 countries each.

At the Spring Fair, international emphasis in the capital goods sector is an metallurgical products, heavy machinery and plant construction, machine tools, electrical engineering, automation technology, information technology, scientific instrument assembly, as well as agricultural and food technology and packaging. Delivering a practical blend of merchandise, know-how and service, every fair features a scientific/technical program comprising symposia and scientific conventions with the participation of experts from the GDR and abroad, as well as display-related special lectures. This program, as well as a special service, supports the information activities of the technically-oriented trade visitor and helps facilitate purchase decisions, thus enhancing the commercial value of the Leipzig Fair.

machines as well as to extruders and foaming machines. The socialist countries are the main buyers of plastics and elastomer processing machinery from the GDR. Participation in international trade fairs and technical exhibitions such as those in Birmingham, Gothenburg, Algiers, Baghdad and Tehran, however, has attracted a growing number of business people to plastics machinery from the GDR. The factories of which these machines are produced have been expanded and modernized so as to meet growing demand.

In this field, too, interest in complete plant has been expensive. Last year, a contract was signed with the Republic of Guinea-Bissau for delivery of a complete plant for household products made of thermoplastic material. The GDR's range in this field is especially interesting to countries which have their own raw material resources.

Licenses and Know-how
UNITECHNA also deals in technical/scientific know-how. This includes technical documentation for the construction of plastics, elastomer and printing machinery, as well as process data.

12 Month Stock				13 Month Stock				12 Month Stock			
High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.	High	Low	Div.	Yld.
100.00	95.00	2.00	4.00	100.00	95.00	2.00	4.00	100.00	95.00	2.00	4.00

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Crucial to Government

Italy Plan Sees Stable Growth

By Robert J. McCartney

ROME, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ) — Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti is staking the future of his seven-month-old government on the success of a new long-term economic plan aimed at "growth with stability."

The premier will meet Monday with representatives of the nation's five major political parties to open a crucial debate on the plan, copies of which were released late yesterday.

The lengthy study proposes a package of government investments to create jobs, but it also proposes cuts in social-welfare spending as a step to curb inflation. It emphasizes that Italy must correct certain forms of "structural instability" in its economy, particularly by trimming the public-sector deficit and containing wage increases.

The new plan provides for a public-sector deficit of about 37.6 trillion lire (about \$45 billion) next year, up from an expected 33.5 trillion lire this year, but down from a projected figure of 43.7 trillion in 1979 if the proposals are not adopted.

For Mr. Andreotti, the economy could well be the issue on which his government stands or falls.

The central political question now concerns the actual capacity of the government to operate, said Giovanni Galloni, vice secretary of Mr. Andreotti's Christian Democracy Party, in a recent interview.

"Concrete results should be obtained as soon as possible, particularly in the field of the economy," he said. Without such progress, the government could lose the support of the Communists, whose votes it needs in parliament to remain in power.

When asked if his party would consider withdrawing that support,

Communist Party Secretariat member Luca Pavolini said: "We don't want to stand with pointed rifles, but neither do we want to accept just whatever happens." Mr. Pavolini identified the "decisive" issues as employment, industrial development, and investments in the country's underdeveloped south.

After the initial session on Monday, party representatives are scheduled to meet again with Mr. Andreotti on Sept. 7. The government is required by law to submit an economic program in some form to parliament by the end of September.

Union Approval Needed

The plan will have to be approved by Italy's powerful labor unions as well as by parliament. Initial union reactions to the plan today were cautiously critical, and generally suggested that the government had not offered much that was new. "Frankly, I had hoped that the government's plan would be more serious," said Elio Giovannini, a top official in the General Confederation of Italian Labor.

"It's just a series of measures to reduce workers' incomes and public spending."

The program was originally supposed to have been a comprehensive plan for the Italian economy over the next three years, but it concentrates in detail almost exclusively on 1979.

As expected, the plan proposes a reduction of 6.1 trillion lire in next year's public-sector finance requirement, which corresponds roughly to the public-sector deficit.

The logic of the 1979 budget is to increase investments at the expense of consumption, allowing, in theory, economic growth without adding to inflationary pressures.

Consumption would thus be reduced by spending cuts and tax increases totaling 8.35 trillion lire, while appropriations for public investments would be increased by 2.25 trillion lire to create jobs.

The most controversial proposals for spending reductions are those of 2.4 trillion lire for pension payments and 1.5 trillion lire for health appropriations.

Additional Revenues

Additional tax revenues of 2 trillion lire are foreseen, but they may result from more efficient collection methods rather than new levies.

Over the 1979-81 period, the government estimates, its plan would create between 500,000 and 600,000 new jobs. In addition to its own funds for this purpose, it expects to have loans available from the International Monetary Fund and the European Economic Community.

The study emphasizes that Italy's labor costs, which have increased about 70 percent since 1970, cannot increase in real terms if the plan is to succeed, but the government did not propose any specific measures to curb wage rises.

The government also implied that it might join the European Monetary System proposed at a European summit conference in Bremen, West Germany, earlier this summer. In the proposal, the government takes note of the EEC's plans for "a stricter form of monetary discipline."

The way is difficult, but by now we are beyond the point of no return. Italy cannot dissociate itself from this effort. Everything, cultural tradition, popular sentiment, political orientation, carries us toward Europe."



Arthur Burns

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Former Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns has joined Lazard Freres investment banking firm. Currently a fellow of the American Enterprise Institute and a lecturer at Georgetown University in Washington, he will serve as a senior adviser with special emphasis on international activities.

Brian Atkinson, Xavier Louveaux and John Rogers have been appointed vice presidents of Citibank's world corporation group in Britain.

Hany el-Emery has been appointed a vice president with Gulf Bank International. He was previously a vice president with First Boston Corporation and Mellon Bank in their regional office in Athens.

Felipe Jung has been named general manager of Ets. Fourcroy's new Mandarin Napoleon division in Belgium. He was previously a vice president of Heublein International.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ) — The New York Stock Exchange prices rose slightly in moderately active trading today on some firming of blue chip and glamour issues which pulled back recently in the face of gaming speculation.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 2.51 points to 879.33 while advancing issues led declines 854-to-603.

Volume rose to about 35.11 million shares from yesterday's 33.85 million shares.

The market weakened late in the session, probably on nervousness ahead of the long Labor Day holiday weekend, analysts said.

Gaming issues came under heavy selling pressure following a move yesterday by the brokerage firm A.G. Becker which raised margins on some casino-related stocks to 100 percent.

After the final bell, the NYSE said it is raising margin requirements on six gaming stocks to 75 percent from 50 percent, effective Tuesday.

The American Stock Exchange also announced after the close that effective Tuesday, it raised margin requirements to 75 percent from 50 percent on gaming-related stocks and convertible debentures.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also rose with the market-value index at a new high of 170.70, up 2.28. The average price per share gained 20 cents.

Earlier in the session the Commerce Department announced that construction spending in the United States rose by 1.8 percent in July from the month before, to a seasonally adjusted \$206.9 billion.

The July rise followed an in-

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pratt & Whitney Gets United Order

United Airlines awarded its \$200-million engine contract to Pratt and Whitney Aircraft because the engines were more flexible and cheaper to operate, United says. Robert Collins, vice president of engineering at United Airlines, says the contract awarded to P & W, the largest sale ever for the company, followed an eight-month study of P & W, General Electric and Rolls Royce engines. One of United's major requirements was the possibility that the airplane might become larger, he said, and "the Pratt & Whitney engine has more growth potential than GE. That turned out to be a major consideration." Without major modifications, the thrust of the GE engine is "stretched right to its limits. The thrust levels of Pratt and Whitney has a little more capability." He said operating costs for P & W were less per hour than GE, and although the GE engine was cheaper with fuel, the P & W engine used fewer costly spare parts. He said the Rolls Royce engine was out of the running early because United already uses P & W and GE engines and saw no reason to add a new engine to its fleet.

Japan Color-TV Output, Exports Up

Japan's color-television-set production in July rose 1.7 percent from the prior month to 776,000 units, but was off 5.8 percent from the previous year, the Electronic Industries Association said. Exports surged 40.4 percent to 374,489 units from the previous month and were up 2.5 percent from a year earlier. Overall shipments totaled 707,000 units, up 4.1 percent from June, but down 0.6 percent from the year before. Meanwhile, two Japanese companies, Unilika Ltd. and Toyota Motor, say they are sending separate missions to China. Unilika, a major synthetic fiber maker, is sending an eight-member

group for about two weeks at the invitation of the China National Textile Spinning and Weaving Society to promote technical interchange between the Japanese and Chinese textile industries. Toyota is sending four representatives for a two-week visit to negotiate the sale of trucks and buses.

Mannesmann Earnings 'Positive'

Mannesmann AG says its first half external sales climbed 6 percent to 5,327 billion Deutsche marks from 5,006 billion DM a year earlier. The company added, without giving figures, that earnings in the first half were "in total, positive." In a company publication, Mannesmann said that order inflow and production had climbed as well as turnover. Foreign sales share of external turnover climbed to 59 percent from 52 percent.

Congress Demands Firestone Recall

A Congressional panel called on Firestone Tire & Rubber to replace free of charge all steel-belted radial 500 tires still in use to eradicate "an unreasonable rise of continuing accidents, injuries and death." The demand was made in a report of the House Commerce Committee's oversight and investigations subcommittee following a lengthy investigation that included four days of hearings this summer. Meanwhile, negotiations with the government over tire recalls involve more tires than just the company's 500. The talks stem from the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's insistence that Firestone recall the "500." But whether to also recall a similar tire, the TPC Original-Equipment Tire made for General Motors, is a key element of those talks. Joan Claybrook, the agency's administrator, says Firestone produced nearly 17 million of those tires, compared with about 23.5 million 500s.

Sky Seems the Limit for Boeing Sales

By Jack Egan

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (WP) — There is probably no other company in the world as thoroughly dominated by a global industry as Boeing does the market for commercial jet aircraft.

Since 1958, the Seattle-based company has delivered more than 3,500 of its 707s, 727s, 737s, and 747s to 177 customers, accounting for over 50 percent of worldwide commercial airplane sales.

That dominance has been grow-

ing by leaps and bounds as airlines, benefiting from surging passenger traffic, line up to purchase a new generation of quieter and more fuel-economical planes that they hope will see them through the 1980s.

Analysis estimate that Boeing accounts for 70 percent of the dollar sales of jet aircraft to U.S. airlines, and for between 60 and 65 percent of sales worldwide.

Latest Example

Yesterday's announcement that Eastern Airlines and British Airways have placed orders for a total of 40 of the new 757s — a narrow-body jet seating 150 to 180 passengers — at a cost of nearly \$700 million, is only the latest example.

This is the second new aircraft program Boeing is embarking on this year.

In July, United Airlines placed the initial order for the 767, a wide-body, short-range jet capable of carrying up to 300 passengers. The order for 30 of the airliners at a total of \$1.2 billion represented the biggest single order in aviation history. It was capped by an additional order from United for 30 Boeing 727-200s at a cost of \$400 million.

And within the next few months, Boeing is expected to announce yet a third new aircraft program, the 777, which is a three-engine version of the 767, providing the airplane with an intercontinental range of 4,500 to 6,000 miles.

The announcement will depend on a probable order from American Airlines, which is considered likely to buy between 20 and 30 of the new craft, which will carry a price tag of \$35 million to \$40 million each.

No other aircraft company in the jet era has had the boldness to bring out two new airplanes at the same time, let alone three, and Boeing must lay out a staggering \$4 billion in start-up and development costs over the next few years to carry it out.

But aerospace analysts believe

that Boeing has the financial wherewithal and customer base to pull off what is in effect a preemptive strike that is leaving its major competitors, McDonnell-Douglas, Lockheed and the European Airbus Industrie sitting on the runway.

Adding to the company's strength is the fact that its current airplanes continue to sell well. Singapore Airlines in May placed \$900 million in orders for 13 747s, and six 727s.

"There's no way they can be dislodged," said Alan Bensauli, aerospace analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert.

Simple Key

"The key to their success is very simple," he added. "They have a complete product line, which nobody else has. And they already have planes with 90 percent of the airlines in the world. So they have an enviable customer base. And if an airline reorders, other things being equal, they are going to reorder Boeing."

Financially, Boeing is in good shape to tackle its ambitious three-pronged program. It has about \$1.3 billion in cash and more than \$1 billion in shareholders' equity. Sales for 1978 are expected to approach \$6 billion, and the order backlog at midyear was \$6.9 billion.

45-Percent Gain

In the first six months of 1978, Boeing posted a 45-percent increase in earnings to \$122.7 million or \$2.88 a share. Mr. Bensauli projects earnings for all of 1978 at \$7.25 a share, up from \$4.24 a share or \$180.3 million in 1977.

The Drexel Burnham analyst predicts that earnings will continue to increase in the next few years, reaching between \$10 and \$11 a share in 1980. Then he sees a temporary drop between 1981 and 1983 as "research and development and general administrative expenses go up dramatically at the same time that their revenues from current planes will be coming down."

Japan Economic Growth Seen Below 7% Target

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (NYT) — Following Japan's announcement that economic growth in the April-June quarter was only 1.1 percent, experts here said that the nation's growth for 1978 would probably not exceed 4.5 to 5 percent, far below the 7 percent that Premier Takeo Fukuda said at the Bonn summit meeting that Japan would achieve.

Thus Japan, which has been unable to fulfill international pledges to reduce its trade surplus, is again likely to fall far short of its public undertaking. But officials here said that this was not Japan's fault.

"If it had not been for the fall of the dollar, we would have been all right," a Finance Ministry spokesman said. "But as it is, we are helpless, we alone can't stop the dollar from dropping and it's sucking the life out of our economy."

The 4.4-percent annual growth registered in the latest quarter gives Japan an economy that is about half the size of that of the United States. In order to meet the 7-percent growth target for the year, the Japanese economy must grow at a rate of 8.2 percent on an annual basis for the rest of this fiscal year, ending in March, 1979.

Still Target

This is still the official aim of the government, according to Economic Planning Agency economists. And this target was reiterated at a Cabinet meeting presided over by Mr. Fukuda earlier this week.

But officials concede privately that stepped-up government work programs and other measures, scheduled to be announced tomorrow and likely to be worth over 1 percent of the GNP, or about \$12.5 billion, will not have much impact within the year.

Officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry have pushed within the government for a much bigger shot in the arm to the economy, noting that the growth rate is falling sharply and that first reports for the second quarter ending in four weeks are also depressing.

But the Finance Ministry has refused all such pressures, arguing that Japan's budget is already financed to the extent of 37 percent

by borrowing, and that to increase spending and therefore the borrowing requirement would be to stimulate inflation and would be fiscally irresponsible.

"The borrowing need is equivalent to about 9 percent of our GNP already," a Finance Ministry spokesman said. "To step it up much further would defy common sense."

The government is left in the position of propping up growth in Japan while business falls back uncertain about prospects and unwilling to invest. Export earnings dropped by 3.5 percent during the April-June quarter and are expected to fall again in the current quarter.

Whereas the external sector accounted for about one-third of the growth in the January-March period, in the next three months external transactions had a negative impact on the economy, Finance Ministry officials said.

Meanwhile, the government reported that Japan's July unemployment fell to 1.15 million from 1.26 million in June but was up from 1.05 million a year earlier, putting the seasonally adjusted jobless rate at 2.34 percent, down from 2.39 percent in June, but up from 2.16 percent a year earlier.

The Bank of Japan reported that the average interest rate of loans given by all Japanese banks declined 0.074 in July to 6.173 percent a year, the fifth consecutive monthly decline.

The Finance Ministry announced that Japan's reserves of gold, convertible foreign currencies and special drawing rights in August fell \$163 million to \$29,203 billion at the end of the August.

The decline was in sharp contrast to July's rise of \$2,035 billion. That jump in the reserves had been the result of heavy dollar buying by the Bank of Japan on the foreign exchange market. One banking source said the August drop was caused by Bank of Japan and Finance Ministry deposits of about \$500 million in foreign currencies into the accounts of commercial banks authorized to deal in foreign exchange.

Britain Improves '77 Current Account

LONDON, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ) — Britain's current account registered a surplus of £239 million last year — the first since 1972 that the nation's current account was in the black — according to revised figures published today.

The total was revised upward from a preliminary £165-million surplus and contrasts with a 1976 current-account deficit of £1.137 billion. The current account includes merchandise trade and so-

called invisible trade in areas such as banking and tourism.

Britain posted a trade deficit of £1,709 billion last year, the sixth yearly deficit in a row, down from a £3,589-billion gap in 1976.

The revisions were contained in the government's annual "pink book" detailing the trade performance of the United Kingdom over the last 10 years.

The capital account swung from a deficit of £2.5 billion in 1976 to a surplus of £1.1 billion in 1977.

Net overseas earnings of the City of London, the nation's financial center, totaled £1,747 billion, slightly below the £1,836 billion of the year before. Most sources of income, in fact, increased between 1976 and 1977, the government said, but earnings from commodity trading of £109 million were about half the previous year's figure.

There was also a sharp decline in net interest received by banks from overseas because of a narrowing of the margin between borrowing and lending rates in the Eurocurrency market, it said.

Net earnings from insurance in 1977 rose by £100 million to £909 million. Total earnings and costs of sea transport were nearly in balance and civil aviation provided a surplus of £244 million.

Tourists and other foreign visitors spent £2,179 billion in Britain last year, almost double the £1,102 billion that U.K. residents spent abroad. The net contribution of travel to the balance of payments went up to £1,077 billion last year from £627 million.

The value of oil and natural gas sales contributed £2,543 billion to Britain's trade in 1977, up sharply from £903 million a year earlier. After deducting payments for the import of goods and services related to North Sea development and interest, profits and dividends due abroad, oil and gas directly contrib-

uted £958 million to the current account against a deficit of £323 million in 1976. On capital account, the net contribution widened to £1,349 billion from £1,192 billion.

Economic aid in grants to developing nations, by the government rose to £401 million from £337 million in 1976.

Net purchases of government bonds by nonresidents amounted to £979 million, up from an £116-million surplus in 1976 and a 1975 deficit of £13 million. The sale of foreign-currency bonds, forward sales of oil by the British National Oil Corp. and borrowing by other public corporations led to overseas investment into the U.K. public sector of £1,203 billion, compared with £87 million in 1976.

Sterling balances of private non-resident holders increased by nearly £1.5 billion last year, compared with a rise of £269 million in 1976.

Oil-Reserve Figures Increased by Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ) — President Jose Lopez Portillo said today that Mexico's proven petroleum and natural gas reserves were 20 billion barrels on July 31, up from 17 billion barrels last year.

In his state of the union address, the president said that probable reserves at that date stood at 37 billion barrels and potential reserves were 200 billion barrels.

China Oil Refining Up

TOKYO, Sept. 1 (AP-DJ) — China said today its oil-refining capacity has increased by nearly 500 percent in the last 10 years, more than half of that rise being achieved through technical innovations or by improving equipment, the official Hsinhua news agency said. No production figures were given.

Jakarta Extends Caltex Contract On Oil Sharing

JAKARTA, Sept. 1 (Reuters) — Indonesia has abandoned plans to hand over concessions of Caltex Oil Co. to Pertamina, the government-owned oil company, and instead has decided to extend Caltex's production-sharing contract for 30 years, a mining ministry spokesman said today.

Caltex is the joint venture of Standard Oil of California and Texaco.

The spokesman said the decision was taken on the grounds that Pertamina was unable to finance the exploitation of Caltex's concession areas in the Riau Islands off Singapore. The present contract with Caltex, which was due to end in 1983, will now expire in 2013.

The Indonesian government relies heavily on Caltex, the biggest oil company operating here with its daily production of about 30,000 barrels, nearly half of Indonesia's total output.

The government move was seen as a sign of Pertamina's financial weakness in the face of government plans to "Indonesianize" foreign oil companies, observers said.

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Eurocurrency

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InCo	221	231	DorchGd	134	KnopeV	17	18	RobbMy	34	35
Jurn	314	314	Bordfob	1014	Kratos	23	25	Bocales	31	31

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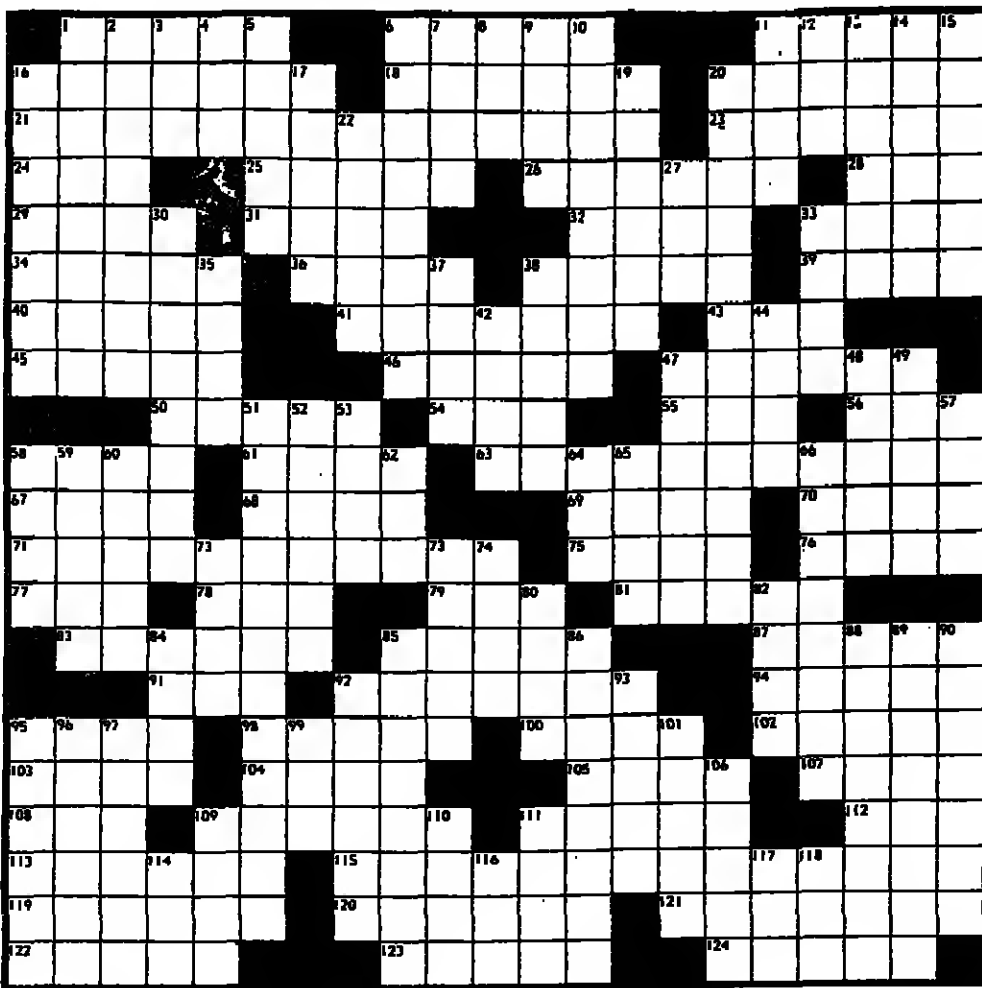
A La Mode—By Jay Spry

ACROSS

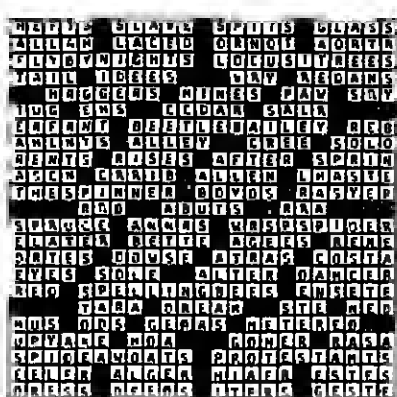
- 1 Sourdough's concern
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- 45 Hindu dance
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- 69 Paris area
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- 83 Airport areas
- 85 Pentateuch
- 87 Iron Prefix
- 91 Favorable times
- 92 Indelibly impressed
- 94 Garson
- 95 Hot pants, hula hoops, etc.
- 98 Con man
- 100 Mother of F.D.R.
- 102 Mud volcano
- 103 French friend
- 104 Relative of etc.
- 105 Czarist state council
- 107 A-one
- 108 Encyc. unit
- 109 Tangles
- 111 Col. resort
- 112 Small island
- 113 Soothsayer
- 115 TV sleep material
- 119 Sines and cosines
- 120 Shoor up
- 121 Navy special
- 122 Glaze
- 123 Cheeses
- 124 African villages



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



DOWN

- 1 Verberates
- 2 Pounds
- 3 Military weapon
- 4 Native of: Behind
- 5 War clubs
- 6 Mail visitors
- 7 Occasion
- 8 Tree
- 9 Hebrew letter
- 10 Assented
- 11 Behind
- 12 Business-letter abbr.
- 13 Longfellow locale
- 14 Some cars
- 15 French lock

DOWN

- 16 Iceboat
- 17 Horizontal timbers
- 18 Lexia, for one
- 19 Blank check
- 22 Raccoon's cousin
- 27 Ice: Ger.
- 30 More like some summers
- 33 Understands
- 35 Sher. ll.
- 37 Blanc or Tremblant
- 38 Brazilia area
- 42 Tight
- 44 Catch
- 47 Mounted

DOWN

- 48 Small hawks
- 49 Tapestry
- 51 Stage settings
- 52 Raises on a pair of deuces
- 53 Kind of horn
- 57 U.S. composer
- 58 Glove
- 59 Idioy
- 60 Crosspatch
- 62 Heavily: Abbr.
- 64 Lunchtime hr.
- 65 Arabian king
- 66 Conjugation words after cram

DOWN

- 72 Bead
- 73 Veil
- 74 Merit
- 80 Heels
- 81 Ger. coins
- 84 Trick
- 85 English novelist
- 86 Phone oper-ators' gear
- 88 Prepared to retire
- 89 Breathes
- 90 Brother of Electra
- 92 Gets on the plane
- 93 Peach or plum

DOWN

- 95 Prefers
- 96 Without ethical precepts
- 97 Widen
- 99 GATT treaty: Abbr.
- 101 Last words
- 106 Certain entrance fees
- 109 Deer track
- 110 Unsounded consonant
- 111 Dyeing agent
- 114 French co.
- 116 Wrap
- 117 Ingest
- 118 Knicks' league

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALBANY	23	73	Misty	29	84
ALBUQUERQUE	15	59	Cloudy	29	84
ANAKAP	15	59	Fair	22	72
ATLANTA	28	82	Fair	12	54
BEIRUT	28	82	Fair	20	68
BELGRADE	17	63	Cloudy	9	48
BERLIN	14	57	Cloudy	21	70
BRUSSELS	13	55	Rain	24	75
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy	17	63
CASABLANCA	25	77	Cloudy	13	55
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Rain	15	59
COSTA MESA	14	57	Fair	13	55
DAKAR	24	75	Cloudy	13	55
EDMONTON	14	57	Cloudy	35	95
HAARLEM	14	57	Fair	14	57
HONG KONG	24	75	Fair	23	73
ISTANBUL	15	59	Cloudy	14	57
JAKARTA	24	75	Fair	23	73
LOS ANGELES	24	75	Cloudy	11	52
LOS ANGELES	19	66	Cloudy		

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1200 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

BOOKS

WOMEN IN RUSSIA

Edited by Dorothy Atkinson, Alexander Dallin and Gail
Worshofsky Lapidus. Stanford. 410 pp. \$18.75.THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA
Feminism, Nihilism, and Bolshevism, 1860-1930
By Richard Stites. Princeton University Press. 464 pp. \$37.50.
Paperback \$12.50.

Reviewed by Susan Jacoby

DURING the two years I lived in Moscow, I would look out the window of my study each day to check on the progress of an apartment building that was under construction. The least skilled and lowest paying jobs—hauling construction materials around in wheelbarrows, mixing mortar and plaster, cleaning up the mess left by other workers—were done entirely by women.

One of the wheelbarrow-pushers was a woman who appeared to be in her early twenties. You couldn't really see what she looked like during the day but at quitting time she would pull off her gray cap, take out a small hand mirror, wipe the grime off her face with a handkerchief and carefully put on lipstick. She was going home to a man of course. I knew that not only because of the trouble she took with her appearance but because she always rushed away from the construction site with two large shopping bags dangling from each arm. Buying food, like pushing wheelbarrows, is women's work in the Soviet Union.

As I read these two books, I kept asking myself what they had to do with the lives of ordinary Russian women. The answer is: not enough. For anyone who is interested in either women or Russia, there is a good deal of valuable, previously untranslated information in both volumes. All of the contributors know their subjects well (these range from women in the medieval state of Kievan Russia to laws concerning sexual behavior today), and many have a firsthand knowledge of Russian life that saves their articles from academic dryness.

Nevertheless, the essays strike notes that are curiously disconnected from modern reality. (This criticism is directed mainly at "Women in Russia," which is concerned primarily with the present, rather than at Richard Stites' book, which deals largely with the past.) What is missing, I believe, is feminism—not feminism as a doctrinaire, monolithic creed but feminism as an essential intellectual tool for analysis of the condition of women in any part of the world.

There is an irritating tendency on the part of many (though not all) of the contributors to treat feminism as a pesky foreign gnat, to be mentioned and then brushed away because the Soviets themselves regard "women's problems" as relatively minor matters requiring adjustments within the system rather than as serious inequities arising from basic sexual and economic relationships between men and women.

Jerry Hough, in an essay on women's issues in Soviet policy debates, asserts that "in trying to explain the absence of a strong feminist movement in the Soviet Union, we should consider the possibility that limitations on free discussion in the Soviet press have

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Mennea Captures 200 Meters

Italian Wins 2d Gold at Prague

PRAGUE, Sept. 1 (UPI) — Pietro Mennea of Italy, the man they call the "blue flash," blitzed his way to victory in the 200 meters today for a magnificent gold medal double at the European track and field championships.

Mennea, 26, who won the 100-meter title on Wednesday, retained his 200-meter crown in spectacular fashion, finishing almost half a second ahead of his closest rival to post the championship record of 20.16 seconds in cold conditions and on a track slowed by rain earlier in the day.

Olaf Prenzler of East Germany placed second with 20.61, while Peter Muter of Switzerland's first medal of the championships by filling third spot with 20.64.

Mennea burst clear of the front-runners down the straight, every stride widening the gap between him and the pack as he crossed the line with more than five meters to spare over Prenzler.

The Italian's double victory matched the 1971 performance of Valery Borzov of the Soviet Union, who lost his 100-meter crown to Mennea two days ago and pulled out of the 200 meters, as did Britain's Allan Wells, who was also outclassed by the Italian in the shorter sprint.

Jury Disallows

U.K. Decathlon

Victory Protest

PRAGUE, Sept. 1 (Reuters) — The European track and field championships jury of appeal today rejected a British protest against "suspicious conduct" by Yuri Kucenko of the Soviet Union in last night's final event of the men's decathlon.

The complaint was that Kucenko had nudged Daley Thompson of Britain, who needed to record an outstanding performance to have a chance of capturing the gold medal from Soviet competitor Alexander Grebenyuk.

Grebenyuk won the decathlon and Thompson took the silver medal.

Davis Shaw, secretary of the British amateur athletics board, put the protest to the jury, making it clear that he was sure that the gold medal would have gone to Grebenyuk in any case. The Russian needed only to avoid being beaten by about nine seconds by Thompson to take the title, and, in fact, he finished only about 10 meters down on the British.

NFL Schedule

Saturday's Games
New York Giants at Tampa Bay
Green Bay at Detroit
Houston at Atlanta
Kansas City at Cincinnati
Los Angeles at Philadelphia
Miami at New York
Pittsburgh at Buffalo
Minnesota at New Orleans
San Francisco at Cleveland
Washington at New England
St. Louis at Chicago
San Diego at Seattle
Oakland at Denver

Three Tie for Lead

In Swiss Golf Match

CRANS-SUR-SIERRE, Switzerland, Sept. 1 (Reuters) Nick Job added a 67 today to top second round in the Swiss Open golf championship and move into a three-way tie for the lead with defending champion Severiano Ballesteros and Nick Faldo. All had 8-under scores of 136.

David Ingraham shot a 5-under-67 for the lead yesterday in the first round. Ingraham was an early starter in winter-like conditions on the course high in the Alps. Snow was falling and temperatures forced some players to wear extra sweaters and heavy pants during play.

Transactions

ASBELL, American League
CLEVELAND INDIANS — Traded Johnny Nolasco, pitcher, to the Texas Rangers for a player to be named later.

CINCINNATI REDS — Called up Chame Suttles, pitcher, from the Detroit Lions. Released Don Warner, catcher, and Don Matulis and Monte Soto, pitchers, from the Detroit Lions.

MONTREAL EXPOS — Released Bill Ashby and Randy Miller, pitchers, and Bob Reiser, pitcher, from the Detroit Lions. Released Don Matulis and Monte Soto, pitchers, from the Detroit Lions.

ST. LOUIS BRUINS — Released Tony Stewart, forward, from the Detroit Lions. Released Don Matulis and Monte Soto, pitchers, from the Detroit Lions.

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Mennea said: "I entered the race knowing that if nothing unexpected happened I could win one more medal in Prague."

"I was quite calm but I knew that in cold weather like this I have to run as quickly as I can since all the other rivals were strong. There was no crisis for me—I felt sure of victory as soon as I felt the distance between me and the others."

There was no sprint double for East Germany's Marlies Gehr, however, who had to settle for the silver medal behind Ludmila Kondratyeva of the Soviet Union in the women's 200 meters.

Gehr started a hot favorite following her 100-meter triumph, but she faded over the closing stages as the long-legged Kondratyeva snatched the gold on the line in 22.52 seconds. Only one hundredth of a second separated the first two girls with Carla Bodendorf of East Germany posting 22.64 for the bronze.

A surprised Kondratyeva said: "I started believing I won it only when we ran into the tunnel after the finish and I saw a video replay on the TV. I wanted to win from the very start, but to beat Gehr was an aim I could hardly believe."

East Germany did not have to wait long for its seventh gold medal of the championships, however, as Rita Fuchs improved her European javelin record to retain her title with a throw of 69.16 meters.

This was four centimeters farther than the record mark she set in Berlin two years ago, and took her closer to Kathy Schmidt's world record of 69.32.

Theresa Sanderson of Britain won the silver with 62.40, and Ute Hommola of East Germany threw 62.32 for the bronze.

Vladimir Trofimenko of the Soviet Union won the pole vault gold medal with a vault of 5.55 meters. Antti Kalliomaki of Finland won the silver with his teammate Rauli Pudas taking the bronze.

Mennea, a 26-year-old student, won the gold medal in 100 meters two days ago. There was an upset in the men's shot put with Geoff Capes being disqualified after a row with officials, who refused to let him start the competition because he was not displaying regulation numbers.

Udo Beyer of East Germany won the gold medal with a throw of 21.08 meters. The silver medal went to Jevgenij Mironov of the Soviet Union and the bronze to teammate Aleksandr Barisnikov.

World record-holder Graszyna Rabstzyn of Poland was disqualified from the final of the women's 100-meter hurdles after obstructing Lina Margulina of the Soviet Union and officials ordered the race to be rerun.

The Polish girl rapped the hurdle two flights from the finish and fell into the Margulina's lane.

Johanna Klier, the Olympic gold medalist, from East Germany, was already across the line in first place but officials ordered the final to be rerun tomorrow and disqualified Rabstzyn.

Franz-Peter Hofmeister of West Germany captured the gold medal in the men's 400 meters, ahead of Karel Kolar of Czechoslovakia and Francis Demarion of France.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1 (UPI) — The National Football League begins what will be its 59th and longest season tomorrow night when the New York Giants take on the Buccaneers at Tampa Bay. Twelve games follow on Sunday, the leading one matching the Raiders and Broncos at Denver. On Monday night, the Colts play the Cowboys, the defending Super Bowl champions, at Dallas. Previews of all games follow with won-lost records for the preseason schedule in parentheses.

SUNDAY
American Conference
Oakland (2-2) at Denver (2-2) — These two teams last faced each other when contending for the AFC title which the Broncos won, 20-17. There have been few changes since, two on the offensive line for Denver with Bill Bain and Bill Bryar starting in place of Andy Maurer and Mike Montler, both dropped. The Raiders have promoted Mickey Marvin at guard and Charles Phillips at safety. The quarterbacks, Ken Stabler and Craig Morton, will be working with familiar runners and receivers. Betting choice: Oakland by 4 points.

Miami (4-1) at N.Y. Jets (2-2) — Don Strock, an understudy for five years, starts at quarterback for the Dolphins in place of injured Bob Griese who may be out all year. Del Williams, new from the 49ers, and Leroy Harris, are the runners. Jet newcomers include Scott Dierking and Kevin Long at running back, Derrick Gaffney at wide receiver, and Bobby Jackson at cornerback. The last two are rookies. Betting choice: Miami by 4.

Pittsburgh (2-2) at Buffalo (0-4) — Steelers will start a veteran team except for a rookie corner back, Ron Johnson, and a new linebacker, Robin Cole. Terry Miller, the rookie, takes O.J. Simpson's place for the Bills who may use Bill Munson, an oldtimer, in place of injured Joe Ferguson at quarterback. Betting choice: Pittsburgh by 10.

San Diego (2-2) at Seattle (3-1) — The Chargers are hoping to challenge the Broncos and the Raiders with improved defense. Don Fouts is the quarterback, with Don Woods and Bo Matthews the running backs. Lydell Mitchell is out ready. Betting choice: Oakland by 4 points.

The Seahawks upgraded a weak defense with four newcomers. It will be Jim Zorn at quarterback, Sherrill Smith and David Sims at running back. Betting choice — San Diego by 6.

Kansas City (2-2) at Cincinnati (2-2) — The Chiefs present a new team with a three-back wing-T offense. The runners are MacArthur Lane, Mark Bailey and Arthur Reed, with the quarterback decision still to be made. It will be Tony Adams or Mike Livingston. The Bengals have been stung by the loss of ace quarterback, Ken Anderson, for six weeks. John

Reaves is the replacement. Their new 3-4 defense has three starters in backfield. Betting choice: Cincinnati by 7.

National Conference
Los Angeles (2-2) at Philadelphia (4-1) — The Rams trounced the Raiders in the last exhibition and are ready under new coach, Ray Malavasi. The Eagles had the best preseason record in the NFC as their defense gave up only 34 points. Ron Jaworski is the quarterback again and his leading receiver, Harold Carmichael, has caught passes in 80 straight games. Betting choice — Los Angeles by 6.

St. Louis (2-2) at Chicago (0-4) — Walter Payton saw little action in preseason games for the Bears but is fit. Chicago's offense made only two touchdowns in the exhibitions. The Cardinals have replaced Terry Metcalf with Jerry Lulin. A weak defense, now in 3-4 formation, is improved and Jim Hart and Ken Gray return to provide a long passing threat. Betting choice: Chicago by 3.

Green Bay (1-3) at Detroit (2-2) — New coach, Monte Clark, for the Lions apart and will start three rookies on the offensive line. Greg

Landry returns as the quarterback with Dexter Bussey and Horace King the running backs. David Whitehair, the Packers' quarterback, is questionable and may be replaced by Neil Galt. The offensive line also has three new players. Betting choice: Detroit by 9.

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Pietro Mennea raises his arm as he finishes first in 200-meter race at Prague.

The Pro Football Weekend

Giants Matched Evenly With Buccaneers in NFL Season Starter

By William N. Wallace

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Top English Star

Cricket, for Boycott, Is Serious Business

By Roy Reed

LONDON, Sept. 1 (NYT) — The post-game crowd at sedate old Lord's cricket ground looked like a football mob swarming onto the field. T-shirts. Beer cans. Funny hats. Chanting.

"England!" clap-clap, "England!" clap-clap, "England!" clap-clap.

England's players strode up to the gallery to acknowledge their triumph over New Zealand in their last test match of the summer. As they stepped forward one at a time, a terrific cheer went up for Geoffrey Boycott, the man many considered the world's greatest cricketer. It made no difference that he had just finished his worst performance of the summer. The crowd loved him.

Sedate Snobbery
Meanwhile, a smaller crowd stood apart, behind the railing of the Marylebone Cricket Club's carefully guarded pavilion. The Marylebone club is the world arbiter of cricket and the game's most impenetrable institution. No cheers for the champion came from that pavilion.

The cricket establishment has little more use for Geoffrey Boycott than it has for the noisy crowds who have disturbed the game's serenity in recent years.

It is not merely that this Yorkshire miner's son is not a gentleman to what was once entirely a gentleman's game; a lot of players are not gentlemen these days.

Some of the immigrants play cricket with the same exuberance, dedication and single-mindedness as Boycott. If there is a difference, it is that the immigrants laugh more easily. The Yorkshireman, although warm in his private dealings, puts off some people because he is always stolid and at times angrily depressed in defeat. He is not an easy-going man.

Impossible Goal
"I try and tell myself to aim for perfection," he once told a reporter. "And I say to myself, 'You'll never achieve it, you know — never. Not once in your life will you ever achieve perfection. It is impossible.'"

But he produces runs in great abundance, and the fans love it. He responds to the new, noisy crowds who so annoy the silently enthusiastic old-timers. Cricket has not changed so much that a player would argue with an umpire or behave unsportingly on the field, but unsporting behavior in the stands is now common.

Three young drunks were arrested in Lord's stands the other day, one for running onto the field to try to share his beer with Geoff Boycott.

Boycott smiled as he remembered the incident. "That kind of thing happens all the time," he said. "My best support comes from the ordinary public, from people like that."

"I've never been thought of too highly by the people who run the game," he said, not without a touch of the Yorkshireman's matter-of-factness when speaking of the peculiar ways of the London gentry.

"I think they respect my ability as a player, but on other things . . . He turned his strong right hand, the hand that has won countless matches for Yorkshire and for England, in a kind of shrug.

"Yorkshire is the only county in England that requires you to be born in the county to play for the county club. Yorkshiremen are steeped in cricket. There have been fathers who so desperately wanted their sons to play for Yorkshire that they rushed their pregnant wives across the county line to make sure the babies were born there."

"We have hundreds of league clubs in Yorkshire. They play every Saturday and they're all highly competitive. These are not the 'friendly' matches they have here in the south. We play to win in Yorkshire."

That is what Boycott admires about U.S. professionals. "They like people with talent and ability in America, don't they? They like winners."

He figures he would have played golf or tennis if there were no such thing as cricket. Mulling over that unthinkable thought, a world without cricket, he suddenly seized on the image of Jack Nicklaus and said him the highest compliment he could imagine.

"I feel that he would have been a champion cricketer if he had been born in Yorkshire," he said.

Twins 4, Tigers 1
At Detroit, Rich Chiles and Glenn Adams smashed home runs to help Geoff Zohn win his 10th game with relief help from Mike Marshall as Minnesota defeated Detroit, 4-1.

Reds 11, Cardinals 6
In the National League, at St. Louis, Joe Morgan hit a three-run homer to highlight a seven-run rally in the second inning and send Cincinnati to a 11-6 triumph over St. Louis, ending the Reds' losing streak at six games. National League RBI leader George Foster triggered the eight-hit uprising with a mammoth solo home run, his 31st. Foster later drove in his 98th run with a single as Cincinnati paraded 11 batters to the plate.

Padres 6, Expos 1
At San Diego, Jerry Turner drove in two runs with a single and a double as San Diego snapped a three-game losing streak with a 6-1 victory over Montreal. The loss was the fifth straight for the Expos.

At Cleveland, Andre Thornton's three-run homer ignited a 17-hit attack as Cleveland beat Milwaukee, 12-6, to gain a split of their doubleheader. The Brewers won the first game, 1-0, on a home run by Ben Oglivie to support of Mike Caldwell's six-hit pitching. Mike Paxton fired a three-hitter for the Indians.

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Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
First game
Milwaukee 010 000-1 2 1
Cleveland 000 000-0 4 0

Second game
Milwaukee 001 000-0 4 3

Peter Gill's Sure Grasp of Strangeness

The 16-year-old stepson of exiled Soviet author Alexander Solzhenitsyn has been fined \$30 for a motor vehicle violation in Vermont. Court officials said the 16-year-old pleaded guilty in Vermont District Court earlier this week on a charge of "driving unsafely." It is stations Sept. 5 and will become available to the public Sept. 9. The song, "Tell Me, Pretty Baby," is reportedly based on recordings in Phoenix in 1954, and was written by Pete Falcone, leader of the Red Dog a Phoenix band.



He has been criticized by locals for his programming — "People say what has art to do with ordinary people?" — "I think Planchon put it very well: All you can do is keep the wound open. Having art going on near the people is better than not having it go on. It is a stah."

In theatrical terms, he does not like to be considered fringe or the equivalent of off-Off-Broadway. "If you like, what we stand for is an alternative to the alternative. There is the idea that the National Theatre and the Royal Shakespeare supply the

need and that the other thing is theatrical bingo. I think our society is more complicated. Our production of a play may not be a good one, but it will not be an English classic done by the Royal Shakespeare or by a group of people who saw La Mama and

Gill does not think there should be any conflict between artistic quality and community service: "If we put on something interesting, we'll get people coming over from Paris. I don't think there's bad for Hagerman with

"This is an art center principally for Hammersmith. It can't be a place for people who come for fingerprinting — Hammersmith is the size of a city like Leicester, after all. With a large community, you're into a different

"Hammersmith ranges from high-rise estates to gentrified Fulham: What is good about it is that it doesn't fit into any color-supplement view of a London

"If we served it adequately, and we don't," Peter Gill says, "we would solve the world's problems."

charge stemmed from an incident at a Ludlow, Vt. shopping center. Court employees said that Turin's mother, Natalya Solzhenitsyn, appeared in court with her son by a previous marriage. The Solzhenitsyns now live on a secluded estate in Cavendish, Vt. Turin originally was charged on Aug. 22 by Ludlow police with careless and negligent driving and disorderly conduct. Police said that he drove out of a shopping center parking lot with his tires screeching and ocarly struck another vehicle. The disorderly conduct charge was later dropped and the careless and negligent driving charge was reduced to

One of the picket signs hoisted aloft when New Orleans teachers went on strike for higher pay said: "Give Ms. Bryant Salary."

Waitress Carol Williams thought the man seated at the luncheonette table in Florida looked like a typical tourist — baseball cap, no shirt and camera slung over his shoulder. She told him that the Key Biscayne luncheonette had a policy against

She has a good Democratic chance if she does live in Florida. And John Spottwood hopes that Bess Truman will help him emerge from a pack of several Democrats seeking the party nomination for a state Senate seat. Spottwood's father met President and Mrs. Truman in 1952, after 10 years ago, arranging a special link so they could hear their daughter Margaret's Chicago piano recital. Spottwood Jr. visited the 9-

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